REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,259.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.
a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.................... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines.................... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line.......................... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,039 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Negapatam	11
„ Rutnagherry (Maria Bay)	30	„ Madras	13
„ Carwar	31	„ Coconada	15
„ Narrakel ......Aug.	4	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Alleppey	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Tuticorin	6	„ Callingapatam	17
„ Colombo	7	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Galle	8	„ False Point	18
		Arrives CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSREH	16
„ Kurrachee ......Aug	1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	22
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Baharein	9	„ Jask	25
„ Bushire	10	„ Gwadur	27
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Busreh ...... Arrive	13	Arrive BOMBAY ...... Sept.	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates o' freight, &c, apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—
MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 400 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.
Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.
A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				AUGUST.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1831	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 10th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500,
exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co
Bombay, 8th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S.S. "Menzaleh."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Du ham mustard, white wine vinegar, assorted tart fruits, candied peel, currants, real Yarmouth bloaters, soups, Oxford and Bolog a sausages, Worcester sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, salad oil, assorted essences, malt vinegar, tapioca, assorted jams and marmalade, potted m at, Milton oysters, red herrings, fresh herrings, Jordan almond, herrings a-sardines, asparagus, mushroom, vegetables, crystalized fruits, muscatelli, fruits in syrup, Wiltshire and Irish Bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese.

Also an invoice of Napoleon Price & Co.'s Dr. Winn's superior toilet and nursery powder.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares at the Albian Place, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Albian Place, Byculla, the household furniture, &c., of a Gentleman leaving Bombay; the same com rising glassware dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated tea and coffee services, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, biscuit box, bread basket salver, mother o'-pearl handled dessert knives and table spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, teapoys, drawing-room, diningroom and easy chairs, argand lamp, musical box, campcots clothes press, dressing glass, flower vases, candlesticks, bath and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Blackwood carved household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, a first class English built Dog Cart, 2 Best Black Australian Horses, very handsome and young &c., at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adawlut.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon the valuable and handsome household furniture, Dog Cart, Horses, &c. of F. Masotte, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper. Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 28th July 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar the undermentioned Shares on account and at the risk of Bezunjee Kerbadjee, and by order of Jeehabhoy Javerchund.

2 Shares in The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 325, 1674.

5 Shares in The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 456, 457, 458, 459, 460.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar the undermentioned Shares on account and at the risk of Sa Nurotumdass Mohunlal and by order of Thuker Tezpall Gopaljee.

24 Shares in The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Colored piece goods, twist &c., &c.
3,000 Marble Slabs 24 by 24.
3,000 Do. 18 by 18.
200 Do 12 by 12
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ Grey T. Cloth.
6 Cases Colored Prints.
Five dozens of slightly ullaged sparkling Hock. } Cutler, Palmer
Five dozens of ullaged champagne. } and Co.
On account of the concerned.
10 Bales White Shirting damaged.
5 „ Grey Drills, 30 yards.
On account of the underwriters.
L/AHE } 4 Half chests damaged Tea per s.s Australia.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Messers. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by J. Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur deceased, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd August at 2 P.M., at their Auction Rooms the undermentioned articles on account and at the risk of the several mortgagors :—
1 handsome gold necklace, called locket.
4 gold bangles.
2 gold small bangles.
1 gold large do.
A pair of very rich diamond earrings (brilliants).
1 diamond earring called (vullendee).
On account of the above estate—
1 emerald finger ring.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Military Square, Fort, the following Goods :—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piecegoods, 1 case silk lining cloth for carriages, 4 cases woollen cloth, 1 case looking glasses, 2 cases glassware, &c., &c.

The following Auction will be held in Share Bazaar Fort :—

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor muster Mugun Nurotum or Mugun Dolutchund, by order of the Mortgagee Govind Somechund who carries on business under the name of Somechund Methe.

1 Share of "the Nicol Press and manufacturing Company Limited" No. 178. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co
Bombay, 28th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO," A SERIO-COMIC VERSION OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS. ILLUSTRATED BY "CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (*in advance.*)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil......Rs.	22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle.................................... Rs. 1 0
Dr Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium „ 1 4
Do ditto do. without ...... „ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial...... „ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and .... „ 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial „ 1 0
Cholera Belts .... „ 2 4
The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin .... Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case .... „ 7 0
Do. ditto per cask............ Rs. 14 and „ 26 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon................. „ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto .... „ 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart................... „ 2 0
Chloralum Liquid ditto .... „ 2 0
Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED.
—Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following QUANTITIES of ¾ inch thick MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS :—

100 Tons of not less than 19 feet in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

50 Tons of not less than 5 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

To be delivered at the rate of not less than 15 Tons and 10 Tons per month respectively, commencing from 1st January 1876.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to sizes, from well Seasoned Timber, in good and sound condition, to be free from all defects, and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Roof Boards," and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet delivered at Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be ACCEPTED will be required to enter into a contract and FIND SECURITY equal to 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th July 1875.

USEFUL NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED.

LETTS'S POCKET MEMO BLOCKS, for chits, &c., the leaves being torn off as written on, in Morocco pocket case with clasp and cedar pencil, each.................. Rs. 2 0
PAPER FAN MEMOS, 7 leaflets with colored paper covers, opening fan-shape, in pocket case with pencil... 0 10
STYLOID PENS, specially adapted for ruling.............. 0 4
AUDASCRIPT PARCEL PENS, for addressing parcels... 0 6
MYSTERIOUS PEN, *writes with water only*.................. 0 8
Ditto in shut-up case for pocket.............. 0 12
PATENT FOUNTAIN PENHOLDER, carrying ink for several days' use, which can be screwed up and down in the same manner as lead in a lead-pencil. In aluminium gold, for pocket.. .... 4 0
"INK WELL" PENS, 13 on a card, per card............. 0 12
"RED INK" PENS, per card of a dozen with holder...... 1 4
FLEXIBLE RULERS, in vulcanite, 18 inch, each............ 1 4
PATENT SYPHON FILTERS, for travellers, in japanned tin case 5 0
"COAGULINE," a strong and durable cement, per packet 0 12
CUE CEMENT, per packet...................................... 0 12
BOND'S MARKING INK, per bottle............................ 1 12
PATENT INK EXTRACTORS, remove ink stains from the fingers, &c., immediately.............................. 0 10
ELASTIC LETTER FILES, for carrying papers to which reference is required.. 0 8
LETTER CASES, for the pocket, in Morocco leather, two-sided, each.. 2 0
PATENT "BLOTTING" PAPER WEIGHTS, each............ 1 0
LETTS'S PEN AND INK MANIFOLD WRITER, note size.. 3 4
Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. letter size... 4 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, very handsome with good paces, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, Rs. 600. The property of an Officer leaving for England.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a thoroughly broken charger and lady's horse, has carried 15 st., Rs. 1,000.

A powerful and well-bred Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1½ high, with exceptionally good paces at walk, trot, or canter, up to 15 st. and broken to single harness, Rs. 900.

A handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle horses, and capital steppers in single or double, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay Arab Horse, 14 hands, 7 years, strong and compactly built, a capital hack for district work, Rs. 500.

A Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, steps well in single harness, Rs. 400.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, a good mover and fast in single harness, Rs. 300.

A well-bred Bay Waler, 7 years, 15-2 high, rides well and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 600.

A Nutmeg Grey Galloway, 4 years, 14 hands, with good action under saddle, Rs. 200.

A Chesnut Waler Cob, 5 years, 14-2 high, very good looking and an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Dark Brown Waler Cob, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, (never backed) and a fast dogcart horse, Rs 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 27th July 1875.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

AIR PILLOWS.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 13 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 6-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 24 inches long, Rs. 9.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 9-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, Circular, 18 inches diameter, Rs. 7-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, Circular, 19 inches diameter, Rs. 8-8.

AIR CUSHIONS.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 14 inches wide, 16 inches long, Rs 7-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 9-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 22 inches long, Rs. 10-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 11-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 13 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches square, Rs. 8-

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 16 inches square, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches square, Rs. 9.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Circular, INDIA RUBBER, 16 inches diameter, Rs 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Circular, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches diameter, Rs. 9-8.

NECK PILLOWS.

HORSE SHOE, DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, adapted for the neck to fit in so as to afford ease and comfort when lounging, price Rs. 10.

AIR BEDS.

AIR BED DICED and RIBBED, INDIA RUBBER, 30 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs 60.

AIR BED, DICED and RIBBED, INDIA RUBBER, 42 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs. 80.

BELLOWS for inflating the above, Rs 7-8 each.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BED, RIBBED, 30 inches wide, 72 inches long, Rs. 110.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BAGS.

COVERED with SCARLET CLOTH; keeps the water beautifully cool and is very portable, Rs. 8-8 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND C .,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PURSHOTAM AMURSEY has CONTRACTED to SELL. All that piece of LAND with the Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling House or "Dhuramsalla" standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwer, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by a public passage, on the South by a public passage, and on the North by the property of Balaje Pandurang, and which premises are in the occupation of the said Purshotam Amursey. ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the said premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, otherwise the said intended purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, there be.—Dated this 27th day of July 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, CREDITS, ESTATE and EFFECTS of PREMABAEE, the Widow of the late PURSHOTUM PRAGJEE, and the Mother of the late CULLIANJEE PURSHOTUM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NUTHOO WALLJEE .... Applicant.

To all persons whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side by NUTHOO WALLJEE as Nephew and next of Kin to the said deceased.—Dated this 20th day of July 1875.

G. S. JUDGE,
Applicant's Proctor.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.
TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA
N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

PRESIDENT :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T
VICE-PRESIDENTS :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS :
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513 : 7 : 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Quarterly. Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE ON MILITARY RISKS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.
Without Profits.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	a.	p
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

INDIAN BRANCH :
CENTRAL OFFICE : 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS
F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
CAPT. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent P. & O. S. N.
E T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
AGENTS—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.
BOMBAY.
AGENTS :—W. NICOL & Co.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS CONSTANTLY on SALE an assortment of Gold and Silver Hunting and open face Watch, both English and Geneva of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also English and American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electroplating and Gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET.
CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.,
Carefully Cleaned and Repaired.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.
Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE leaves our service to-day on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.
Bombay, 30th November 1869.

JUST LANDED,
EX. S.S. MENZALEH
AND S.S. PESHAWUR.

Treacher and Co.'s Champagnes.
Treacher and Co.'s Sherries.
Treacher and Co.'s Ports.
Treacher and Co.'s Sparkling Moselles.
Treacher and Co.'s Sparkling Hocks.
Sherry in Wood.
Geisler's Champagne.
Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by Foster.
Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads.
Guinness's Stout, by Burke.
Oilman's Stores from Crosse and Blackwell.
Danish Butter.
Ham, Cheese, and Bacon.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Tropical Rain Guages.
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.
Philosophical and Scientific Instruments.
Billiard Balls and Cues.
Cricket and Racket Kit.
Cheap Novels by Popular Authors.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, (Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.) *of Unsurpassed Purity.*

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, LAWN TENNIS, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIAN TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS, of the *best workmanship*, the *thickest plating*, on the *hardest metals only.*

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS, for Domestic or Travellers' use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES, in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY, *of the best manufacture only*, in large variety of new designs

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS, from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, & ALL TOILET REQUISITES

SILVER WARE. Cigar Cases, Christening Cups, Goblets, Salts and Spoons, Snuff Boxes Tankards, &c.

STATIONERY, including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES. Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, of every description, and of the finest brands.

PRICED LISTS AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WALKER & CO.
WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England......Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished...Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth......Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.
Brown Holland Sac Coat.............................. 9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable.......... 20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat.. 15 0
Single Breasted 13 0
Black Par matta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18 0
Do. Single Breasted 13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers.................. 30 0
Blue Serge the Finest Quality Wool Dyed, Double Breast Sac and Trousers.................................... 30 0

DRESS SUITS.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete.........Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest.................................... 12 0
Do. Dress Trousers................................. 23 0
White Marcella Vest... 8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.
Light Overcoats..................................Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge......... 23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from 40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers.............. 25 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds 35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney.. 30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers................................ 30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached........... 8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.
Single Breasted Large Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match ....Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas...........................from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROUSERS.
Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherd's, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair ....from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.
Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair 4 0
Real White American Drill 5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair ....from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair 5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat 30 0
Do. Trousers 23 0
Do. Breeches 23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat 27 0
Trousers 21 0
Breeches 21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches 27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat 20 0
Do. Trousers 14 0
Do. Breeches 14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass 20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat 12 0
Trousers 8 0
Breeches 8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough 18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.
Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & CO.,
WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now :—

* One Star	Rs. 21- 4	per dozen.	
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22 8	„	„
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 23- 0	„	case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„ 25- 0	„	„
** Two Stars	„ 24- 0	„	dozen.
*** Three Stars	„ 27- 0	„	„
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0	„	„

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,
PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES,
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:
INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th June 1875.

WANTED, a COMPETENT ENGINEER for Cotton Presses Up-Country. Apply to
GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED, a FIRST MISTRESS. For full particulars apply by letter to the SECRETARY, Byculla School, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MASONIC NIGHT.
BROTHER D'ARCY READ'S FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Under the distinguished patronage of
THE HONOURABLE J. GIBBS,
District Grand Master for Bombay, S. C.,
CAPTAIN H. MORLAND,
Grand Master for India, S. C.,
And the OFFICERS and BRETHREN in BOMBAY.
ON THURSDAY, 29TH JULY 1875.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company held on the 17th July, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 31st instant, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 17th July 1875.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held on the 17th July, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 31st instant, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 17th July 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund and to declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. MACDONALD as a Director of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. VALENTINE REID and Mr. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th July 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOW PUBLISHED.
Uniform with the preceding Volumes,
PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

PRICE OF PART I., RUPEES 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit Rupee One more to cover packing and postage.

NOW READY.
Also uniform with the above,
THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875, (Act X. of 1875,) with Notes.

Price One Rupee; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works :—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in fineness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, ease of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,259.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	12	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,039 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Negapatam	11
„ Rutnagherry (Maria Bay)	30	„ Madras	13
„ Carwar	31	„ Coconada	15
„ Narrakel ......Aug.	4	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Alleppey	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Tuticorin	6	„ Callingapatam	17
„ Colombo	7	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Galle	8	„ False Point	18
		Arrives CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which call regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembaug, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailon, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSREH	16
„ Kurrachee ......Aug	1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	22
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bahrein	9	„ Jask	25
„ Bushire	10	„ Gwadur	27
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Busreh ...... Arrive	13	Arrive BOMBAY ..... Sept.	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailon, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J Seeve, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£32	£18	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates o' freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—
MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 450 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 421 H P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				AUGUST.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S.S. "Menzaleh."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Du ham mustard, white wine vinegar, assorted tart fruits, candied peel, currants, real Yarmouth bloaters, soups, Oxford and Bolog a sausages, Worcester sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, salad oil, assorted essences, malt vinegar, tapioca, assorted jams and marmalade, potted meat, Milton oysters, red herrings, fresh herrings, Jordan almond, herrings, sardines, asparagus, mushroom, vegetables, crystalized fruits, muscatell, fruits in syrup, Wiltshire and Irish Bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese.

Also an invoice of Napoleon Price & Co.'s Dr. Winn's superior toilet and nursery powder.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares at the Albian Place, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Albian Place, Byculla, the household furniture, &c., of a Gentleman leaving Bombay; the same com rising glassware dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated tea and coffee service, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, biscuit box, bread basket salver, mother o'-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, table spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, teapoys, drawing-room, diningroom and easy chairs, argand lamp, musical box, campcots clothes press, dressing glass, flower vases, candlesticks, bath and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Blackwood carved household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, a first class English built Dog Cart, 2 Best Black Australian Horses, very handsome and young &c., at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adawlut.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon the valuable and handsome household furniture, Dog Cart, Horses, &c. of F. Masotte, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper. Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar the undermentioned Shares on account and at the risk of Bezunjee Kerbadjee, and by order of Jethabhoy Jawerchund.

2 Shares in The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 325, 1674.

5 Shares in The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 456, 457, 458, 459, 460.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar the undermentioned Shares on account and at the risk of Sa Nurotumdass Mohunlal and by order of Thuker Tezpall Gopejee.

24 Shares in The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Colored piece goods, twist &c., &c.

3,000 Marble Slabs 24 by 24.
3,000 Do. 18 by 18.
200 Do. 12 by 12
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ Grey T. Cloth.
6 Cases Colored Prints.
Five dozens of slightly ullaged sparkling Hock. } Cutler, Palmer
Five dozens of ullaged champagne. } and Co.
On account of the concerned.
10 Bales White Shirting damaged.
5 „ Grey Drills, 30 yards.
On account of the underwriters.
L A H E } 4 Half chests damaged Tea per s.s Australia.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by J. Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur deceased, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd August at 2 P.M., at their Auction Rooms the undermentioned articles on account and at the risk of the several mortgagors :—

1 handsome gold necklace, called locket.
4 gold bangles.
2 gold small bangles.
1 gold large do.
A pair of very rich diamond earrings (brilliants).
1 diamond earring called (vullendee).
On account of the above estate—
1 emerald finger ring.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Military Square, Fort, the following Goods :—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piecegoods, 1 case silk lining cloth for carriages, 4 cases woollen cloth, 1 case looking glasses, 2 cases glassware, &c., &c.

The following Auction will be held in Share Bazaar Fort :—On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor master Mugon Nurotum or Mugun Dolutchund, by order of the Mortgagee Govind Somechund who carries on business under the name of Somechund Metha.

1 Share of "the Nicol Press and manufacturing Company Limited" No. 176. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"
A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS.
ILLUSTRATED
BY
"CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (*in advance.*)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil......Rs.	22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	„ 1 4
Do ditto do. without	„ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	„ 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	„ 1 0
Cholera Belts	„ 2 4

The usual whol sale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin		Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto	per case	„ 7 0
Do. ditto	per cask......Rs. 14 and	„ 26 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon		„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid	ditto	„ 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart		„ 2 0
Chlorinum Liquid	ditto	„ 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED.
—Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following QUANTITIES of ¾ inch thick MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS :—

100 Tons of not less than 19 feet in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

50 Tons of not less than 5 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

To be delivered at the rate of not less than 15 Tons and 10 Tons per month respectively, commencing from 1st January 1876.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to sizes, from well Seasoned Timber, in good and sound condition, to be free from all defects, and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Roof Boards," and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet delivered at Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be ACCEPTED will be required to enter into a contract and FIND SECURITY equal to 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th July 1875.

USEFUL NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED.

LETTS'S POCKET MEMO BLOCKS, for chits, &c., the leaves being torn off as written on, in Morocco pocket case with clasp and cedar pencil, each......Rs.	2 0
PAPER FAN MEMOS, 7 leaflets with colored paper covers, opening fan-shape, in pocket case with pencil	0 10
STYLOID PENS, specially adapted for ruling	0 4
AUDASCRIPT PARCEL PENS, for addressing parcels	0 6
MYSTERIOUS PEN, *writes with water only*	0 8
Ditto in shut-up case for pocket	0 12
PATENT FOUNTAIN PENHOLDER, carrying ink for several days' use, which can be screwed up and down in the same manner as lead in a lead-pencil. In aluminium gold, for pocket	4 0
"INK WELL" PENS, 13 on a card, per card	0 12
"RED INK" PENS, per card of a dozen with holder	1 4
FLEXIBLE RULERS, in vulcanite, 18 inch, each	1 4
PATENT SYPHON FILTERS, for travellers, in japanned tin case	5 0
"COAGULINE," a strong and durable cement, per packet	0 12
CUE CEMENT, per packet	0 12
BOND'S MARKING INK, per bottle	1 12
PATENT INK EXTRACTORS, remove ink stains from the fingers, &c., immediately	0 10
ELASTIC LETTER FILES, for carrying papers to which reference is required	0 8
LETTER CASES, for the pocket, in Morocco leather, two-sided, each	2 0
PATENT "BLOTTING" PAPER WEIGHTS, each	1 0
LETTS'S PEN AND INK MANIFOLD WRITER, note size	3 4
Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. letter size	4 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, very handsome with good paces, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, Rs. 600. The property of an Officer leaving for England.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a thoroughly broken charger and lady's horse, has carried 15 st., Rs. 1,000.

A powerful and well-bred Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1½ high, with exceptionally good paces at walk, trot, or canter, up to 15 st. and broken to single harness, Rs. 900.

A handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle horses, and capital steppers in single or double, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay Arab Horse, 14 hands, 7 years, strong and compactly built, a capital hack for district work, Rs. 500.

A Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, steps well in single harness, Rs. 400.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 6 years, 14 1½ high, a good mover and fast in single harness, Rs. 300.

A well-bred Bay Waler, 7 years, 15-2 high, rides well and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 600.

A Nutmeg Grey Galloway, 4 years, 14 hands, with good action under saddle, Rs. 200.

A Chesnut Waler Cob, 5 years, 14-2 high, very good looking and an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Dark Brown Waler Cob, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, (never backed) and a fast dogcart horse, Rs 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 27th July 1875.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

AIR PILLOWS.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 13 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 6-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 24 inches long, Rs. 9.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 9-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, Circular, 18 inches diameter, Rs. 7-8.

PILLOW, DICED INDIA RUBBER, Circular, 19 inches diameter, Rs. 8-8.

AIR CUSHIONS.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 14 inches wide, 16 inches long, Rs 7-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 9-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 22 inches long, Rs. 10-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED AND DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 11-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 13 inches wide, 18 inches long, Rs. 7-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 15 inches square, Rs. 8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 16 inches square, Rs. 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Wheel Pattern, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches square, Rs. 9.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Circular, INDIA RUBBER, 16 inches diameter, Rs 8-8.

CUSHION, RIBBED and DICED, Circular, INDIA RUBBER, 18 inches diameter, Rs. 9-8.

NECK PILLOWS.

HORSE SHOE, DICED PATTERN, INDIA RUBBER, adapted for the neck to fit in so as to afford ease and comfort when lounging, price Rs. 10.

AIR BEDS.

AIR BED DICED and RIBBED, INDIA RUBBER, 30 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs 60.

AIR BED, DICED and RIBBED, INDIA RUBBER, 42 inches wide, 78 inches long, Rs. 80.

BELLOWS for inflating the above, Rs 7-8 each.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BED, RIBBED, 30 inches wide, 72 inches long, Rs. 110.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BAGS.

COVERED with SCARLET CLOTH ; keeps the water beautifully cool and is very portable, Rs. 8-8 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PURSHOTAM AMURSEY has CONTRACTED to SELL All that piece of LAND with the Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling House or "Dhurumsalla" standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwer, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by a public passage, on the South by a public passage, and on the North by the property of Balaji Pandurang, and which premises are in the occupation of the said Purshotam Amursey. ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the said premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, otherwise the said intended purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if any, there be.—Dated this 27th day of July 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames,

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, CREDITS, ESTATE and EFFECTS of PREMABAEE, the Widow of the late PURSHOTUM PRAGJEE, and the Mother of the late CULLIANJEE PURSHOTUM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NUTHOO WALLJEE .... Applicant.

To all persons whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side by NUTHOO WALLJEE as Nephew and next of Kin to the said deceased.—Dated this 20th day of July 1875.

G. S. JUDGE,
Applicant's Proctor.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS R. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

PRESIDENT :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T
VICE-PRESIDENTS :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS :
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513 : 7 : 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Quarterly. Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE ON MILITARY RISKS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	a.	p
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

INDIAN BRANCH :

CENTRAL OFFICE : 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS
F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
CAPT. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent P. & O. S. N.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
AGENTS—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.
BOMBAY.
AGENTS :—W. NICOL & Co.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS CONSTANTLY on SALE an assortment of Gold and Silver Hunting and open face Watch, both English and Geneva of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also English and American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electroplating and Gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET.
CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.,
Carefully Cleaned and Repaired.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.
Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE leaves our service to-day on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

JUST LANDED,
EX. S.S. MENZALEH AND S.S. PESHAWUR.

Treacher and Co.'s Champagnes.
Treacher and Co.'s Sherries.
Treacher and Co.'s Ports.
Treacher and Co.'s Sparkling Moselles.
Treacher and Co.'s Sparkling Hocks.
Sherry in Wood.
Geisler's Champagne.
Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by Foster.
Bass's Pale Ale in Hogsheads.
Guinness's Stout, by Burke.
Oilman's Stores from Crosse and Blackwell.
Danish Butter.
Ham, Cheese, and Bacon.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Tropical Rain Guages.
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.
Philosophical and Scientific Instruments.
Billiard Balls and Cues.
Cricket and Racket Kit.
Cheap Novels by Popular Authors.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, (Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.) *of Unsurpassed Purity.*

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, LAWN TENNIS, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIAN TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS, of the best *workmanship*, the *thickest plating*, on the *hardest metals only.*

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS, for Domestic or Travellers' use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES, in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY, *of the best manufacture only*, in large variety of new designs

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS, from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, & ALL TOILET REQUISITES

SILVER WARE. Cigar Cases, Christening Cups, Goblets, Salts and Spoons, Snuff Boxes Tankards, &c.

STATIONERY, including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES. Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, of every description, and of the finest brands.

PRICED LISTS AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WALKER & CO.
WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England......Rs. 36 to	45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished...Rs. 35 to	40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth......Rs. 43 to	50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Par matta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30 0
Blue Serge the Finest Quality Wool Dyed, Double Breast Sac and Trousers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete......Rs.	90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats......Rs.	20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	25 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jacke's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Large Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match......Rs. 30 to	40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas......from Rs. 18 to	30 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherd's Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair......from Rs. 11-8 to	17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair......from Rs. 6-8 to	7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trousers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trousers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	10 0
Do. Trousers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trousers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & CO.,
WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now :—

* One Star	Rs. 21- 4	per	dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22 8	„	„
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 23- 0	„	case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„ 25- 0	„	„
** Two Stars	„ 24- 0	„	dozen.
*** Three Stars	„ 27- 0	„	„
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0	„	„

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES, PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES.
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL, }
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

WANTED, a COMPETENT ENGINEER for Cotton Presses Up-Country. Apply to
GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED, a FIRST MISTRESS. For full particulars apply by letter to the SECRETARY, Byculla School, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MASONIC NIGHT.
BROTHER D'ARCY READ'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Under the distinguished patronage of
THE HONORABLE J. GIBBS,
District Grand Master for Bombay, E. C.,
CAPTAIN H. MORLAND,
Grand Master for India, S. C.,
And the OFFICERS and BRETHREN in BOMBAY.
ON THURSDAY, 29TH JULY 1875.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company held on the 17th July, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 31st instant, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 17th July 1875.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held on the 17th July, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 31st instant, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 17th July 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund and to declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. MACDONALD as a Director of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. VALENTINE REID and Mr. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOW PUBLISHED.

Uniform with the preceding Volumes,

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

PRICE OF PART I., RUPEES 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit Rupee One more to cover packing and postage.

NOW READY.

Also uniform with the above,

THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875, (Act X. of 1875,) with Notes.

Price One Rupee ; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works :—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in fineness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 27TH JULY 1875.

THERE is very little change in the position of the Liverpool Cotton Market. Yesterday's closing report was steady, sales 12,000 bales, and this morning's market opened quiet: probable sales 8,000 bales, against actual imports 26,000 bales. Prices continue unaltered with the exception of Mid. Orleans which is quoted on the spot at 7⅞d., an advance of 1/16d. per lb. In arrivals there is no quotation for Surats, but business appears to have been done in Mid. Uplands, New Crops, November-December shipment at 7¼d. per lb. This is the first time we have had new crop quoted, and it is therefore no guide as to the state of the market, but it is instructive as compared with last year, when Mid. Uplands on the same date was selling at 8⅜d per lb. A difference of 1⅛d. per lb. seems a large margin, but in January last, when November-December shipments were arriving, the price of American had declined to about what it is now, and it remains to be seen whether, with the prospect which we have of increased supplies, there is any reason to anticipate a higher level in the coming season.

Yesterday's evening telegram from New York quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 14⅞ cents., a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb.; futures unaltered. The two days' receipts at the ports were 400 bales against 1,100, and the exports to Great Britain 400 against 4,000 bales for the corresponding date last year.

Through a Reuter's telegram we learn that the iron sailing ship Steuart Hahnemann, hence to Liverpool, capsized on the 14th of April, eleven days after leaving here. She carried the largest cargo of Cotton which has left Bombay this season—13,367 bales—and the loss to the underwriters for ship and cargo therefore will fall little short of £200,000.

In General Produce yesterday no change whatever was reported.

A payment of £227,000 into the Bank of England is reported, which, coupled with the fact of the market rate of discount being quoted at 5/8 per cent. under the Bank of England minimum, affords strong evidence of the extreme abundance of money in London. The small withdrawal from the Bank the day before yesterday must evidently have been for a special purpose, and in no way the result of any alteration in the foreign exchanges, but whether we shall yet see a reduction in the Bank of England rate this week seems very problematical, in the face of the continued want of confidence.

CONSOLS are still quoted at 94 3/8; French Rentes at 105¼.

BAR SILVER has advanced 1/16d. per oz. according to yesterday's telegram, but it has had no effect on STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day which continues in every respect unchanged. The transactions have been very small and scarcely sufficient to test rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9½d per rupee
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 31-32.
Credits	3 „ „	1s 9d. 29-32.
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 9d. 15-32.

On Calcutta there are sellers but no buyers on demand at 1/16 discount. In 60 days' sight there has been nothing done and 99⅞ is still the nominal quotation.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the inquiry is less active and rates are barely supported. SHARES have been somewhat irregular to-day. Bank of Bombays are steadier at a recovery of a quarter per cent. Press shares are depressed and generally lower. Spinning and Weaving Scrip, with a few exceptions, has also given way. Alliance shares have declined Rs. 35, Dhurrumsey Rs. 10, Fleming Rs. 20, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Jewraz Baloo Rs. 10, Maneckjee Petit Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 10 per share.

In COTTON we are still unable to report any actual alteration.

FREIGHTS are depressed at £2 per ton for Liverpool both by sail and steam.

PIECE GOODS are less firmly held, and show a generally weaker tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	728½
5,950	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,200
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	750
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	B lay	730
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	515
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	305
400	250	all	4½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	37½ p	Carwar Co.	850
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	80
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,700
600	300	all	Nil.	Dhol era P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
350	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,450	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	390
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	600
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,615
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
990	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,070
2 400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,040
1,800	1,250	all	100p s	Fleming S. W. Co.	840
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	900
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	970
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	875
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,085
1,05	1,000	all	10 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	620
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of WalesSpinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	900
500	1,000	250	31¼ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay GasCompany	65
600	500	300	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	90
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,200	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. LLOYDS CO'S s. s. POLLUCE, 1,545 tons Captain L. Spendon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (July 1st), calling at Port said, Suez, and Aden, with the following cargo:—From Trieste—8 packages glassware, 23 packages colour, 2 cases piano, 30 packages wine, 1 package leather, 13 packages medicine, 1 barrel arsenic, 38 packages piece goods, 1 case books, 49 barrels beer, 89 packages papers, 2 cases glass beads, 1 case hardware, 1 package seeds, 16 packages twist, 2 cases mineral water, and 1 box surgical instruments:—From Constantinople—4 bags seeds:—From Aden—4 cases looking-glass, and 1 case essence of lime.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. DECCAN, 3,128 tons, Captain J. D. Goby, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta, (July 13th), calling at Madras and Galle, brought the China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong.—One native as a passenger. From Singapore.—Mr. De Silva, and two natives as passengers. From Galle.—Major Butler, and four natives as passengers. From Calcutta to Southampton.—Miss Rind. From Galle to Southampton.—Clutterbuck. From Yokohama to Brindisi.—Mr. Newbigging. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—3 boxes specie, 26 packages tea, and 1 box silk piece goods. From Hongkong.—622 packages silk, 45 cases umbrellas, 11 boxes papers, 9 boxes false pearls, 45 boxes silk piece-goods, 12 packages Sundries, 2 boxes silver ware, 13 boxes specie, 9 boxes brass leaves, 25 boxes China roots, 1 case picture frames, 4 cases white copper, 2 boxes cigars, 33 boxes vermillion, 16 cases glass bangles, and 1,335 packages tea. From Singapore.—2 boxes cigars, 37 cases tea, 1 basket mangoostan, 5 cases benzoin, 2 boxes silk, 1 bag sugar, and 72 slabs tin. From Penang.—1 package seameed, 175 slabs tin, and 5 cases mace.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Polluce(s)	Spendon	Trieste, July 1.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Deccan, to Southampton &c.
Steamer Polluce, to Trieste &c.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 426 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s, 36 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Menzaleh s, 16 cases yellow metal sheets, 25 cases copper seeds, Vulubram Hemchund; 18 cases oilmanstore, 1 case hams, 3 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, and 5 cases bottling wire, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Peshawar s, 6 cases cochineal, Lulloobhoy Nagurdass; 105 casks beer, M and E Bezonjee; 6 cases claret and 3 cases champagne, Jewanjee Eduljee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 250 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee; 150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.
Arabia s, 25 cases cognac, Sibille and Co.
Batavia s, 8 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 192 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurridass and Co.
Vixen s, 55 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co; 37 bales cotton, Tolseedass Sakurchund; 100 bales cotton, Ramshaw Gunsamdass; 59 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 35 bales wool, Churundass Chutoorbhooj.
Deccan s, 25 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 107 bales wool H. Vussonjee and V. Dewchund; 40 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 28 bales wool, Tapum Enderjee; 18 bales wool, Cutterbhooj Bhugwundass; 42 bales wool, Koorsee Khetsee; 20 bales wool, Dewjee Sewjee; 55 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s, 5 bales carpets, P. and O. Co; 7 bales hides, H. Suckoor H. Abdoola; 9 bales hides, Abdoolraman Ahmed; 474 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 700 cwts rapeseed, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 21 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 7 cwts cardamoms, H. Meetha Casum; 21 cases India rubber balls, Rewagur Coovurgur; 1 bundle skin, Alladin Noordin; 19½ cwts bloodstone and 1 case peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahamed; 50 cwts horns, Mahamed Sullaman; 50½ cwts horns, H Noormahamed; 38 bales skins, Chinee, Esmall and Co; 1600 cwts linseed and 900 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 700 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s, 440 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 27 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE,

Sumatra s, 1,000 cwts wheat, W. Nicol and Co,
Polluce s, 60 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 2 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 300 cwts wheat, A. Kunkler and Co.
Sumatra s, 422 slabs tin, P. and O. Co.
Polluce s, 2,500 cwts wheat, W. Nicol and Co; 1,200 cwts gingelly seed Alsen, Riebe and Co; 6,400 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 548 cwts teel seed and 8,400 cwts wheat Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Deccan s 640 cwts wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Polluce s, 251 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jane Law, 3,219 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s, 70 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 26.

Wiehe, Lieut, Bombay 68th Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Butler, Major Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from China.
Cook, Lieut, Bengal 5th Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Jhelum.

JULY 27.

Keefer, Surg, Bengal 20th Punjaub Infantry, to appear before a Med. Board, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Clarke, Lieut-Col, Bengal 73rd Regt, on Med Cert, to England.

JULY 26.

Wiehe, Lieut, Bombay 68th Regt, to rejoin, to Mhow.

JULY 27.

Mackie, Surg-Major, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.
Williamson, Doctor, Mad as 19th Regt N I, on furlough, to Trichinopoly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 24.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr A Hackett, Supervisor, 2nd grade, has been granted thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 27th June 1875, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

During the absence on privilege leave of H Horst, Esq. Asst Supt, No 2 or Khandeish and Bombay Native States Topographical Survey, Mr D Atkinson, Surveyor, 2nd grade, assumed temporary charge on the forenoon of the 5th inst.

Capt Geo Strahan, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 14th inst from the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification of the 29th March 1875. Two days unexpired portion of the leave are cancelled.

Privilege leave under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, for two months and twenty-seven days, is granted to Lt-Col G C Depree Supdt of Survey, with effect from the 10th Aug 1875.

Col C R Blair, Come the Mhairwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 17th inst or, such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E W Laseron, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st proximo.

Mr J W Mitchell, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Hersley, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for thirty-eight days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th May 1875.

This cancels Notification No 15 of the 15th June 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

First grade Overseer Mr W R McKoy returned from famine works and joined the Fort William Division on the forenoon of 30th June 1875.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J E P Lincke, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted four days' subsidiary leave, in extension of the subsidiary leave granted him in Director's No 103 of the 2nd June 1875.

Mr J Forthingham is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the N Bl State Railway with effect from the 26th June 1875.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J E Greenwood, Sub-Egr, 3rd grade, reported his return from the sick leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 86, of 26th April 1875, at Kurrachee, on the afternoon of the 5t inst, and is re-posted to the Low Sind Dist.

Mr C J DeBreton, Temporary Sub-Engr. 3rd grade, on probation, is confirmed in his temporary appointment.

Mr R T Keene, Engr Apprentice, Sehwan Division, is granted fifteen days' departmental leave in continuation of the privilege leave given him in this Office Notification No 158, dated 2nd instant.

Mr J R Bell Ex Engr, 4th grade, Office of Engr-in C is granted twenty-one days' privilege leave in continuation of that granted him in this Office Notification No 93, dated 4th May 1875.

Sergt F Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Kotree Division, returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 82, dated 23rd April 1875, on the forenoon of the 5th inst; the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is therefore cancelled.

Mr D C Gordon, Controller of Accounts, made over charge of his office to Mr J H Harding, Controller, on the forenoon of this date availing himself of the leave granted him in Govt of India P W Dept Notification No 267, of 4th ultimo on the same date.

The following posting and transfers have been made by Suptg Engrs:—

Mr J E Greenwood, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, to the Kotree Division.

Corporal J F Beard, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Ghokee to the Rehtee Division.

Sergt R Lambert, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Rehtee to the Larkhana Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Harvie, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, returned to duty from seventy three days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 54 of 22nd May 1875 on the forenoon of 5th July 1875.

HOLKAR AND NZEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W A Bell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return on the 1th July 1875 from the privilege leave which he availed himself from the 15th April 1875, and is posted to the Barnagar Division.

Mr W Cousin, Supervisor, 1st grade, Mhow Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 26th June 1875.

Mr H B Addis, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Fatehabad Division, availed himself from the 8th July 1875 of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 38, dated 23rd June 1875.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 24.)

Mr W Jacob, Depy Conservr of Forests, on his return from the one year's furlough granted to him was attached to the Conservr's Office, from the 12th to 21st June 1875.

Mr Jacob assumed charge of the Central Division from Mr A Smythies, Asst Conservr, on the 26th idem.

Mr S H Hennessy, Asst Comsr, posted to Nimar Dist dated 30th ultimo, reported his arrival at Khundwa, on the 4th instant, before noon.

Mr Hennessy received charge of the Burhanpur Sub-division from Mr Sultan Ali, Extra-Asst Comsr, on the 5th idem, before noon.

Mr T E Ellison, c s, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr, 4th class, during the absence on leave of Maj W B Thompson, Depy Comr, Damoh or until further orders.

Capt E A Pemberton, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, Narsinghpur, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, during the absence on other duty of Mr T E Ellison, c s Offg Judge.

Mr D O Weiklejohn, c s, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, is transferred to Nursinghpur, vice Capt Pemberton.

Maj T H B Brooke, Off Dep Comr Mandla, is invested with the powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Rev Baldwin Hammond, Chaplain of Saugor from the 1st proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Notification No 71, dated 7th June 1875, appointing Mr A Reid to the P W Dept as an Overseer of the 2nd grade with effect from the 27th April 1875, is hereby cancelled, and he is instead appointed a Local Overseer for special employment on the Warora Colliery Works, with effect from 27th April 1875.

Col A Francis, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, having reported his return to duty at Nagpur, on the forenoon of the 19 h current, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 54, dated 2nd April last, is reposted to the Eastern Division.

Mr H Crawford, Asst Engr, 3rd grade attached to the Eastern Division of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted two months' Privilege of absence, under Sect on 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr A C Crampton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, is transferred from Nagpur to the Eastern Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 26	4 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 30	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and register ed at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5-30 P. M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 30	Friday	Aug. 13
„	Aug. 6	„	„ 20

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIDEAUX—July 21st, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. F. Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—July 23rd, at Mussoorie, the wife of F. H. Fisher, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALVES—July 19th, at St. Helier, Jersey, Colonel N. Alves, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 86.
NAPIER—July 17th, at Simla Alice Maud, youngest daughter of Lord Napier of Magdala, aged 7 months.
NEVILLE—July 22 d, at Allahabad, Harry Jenks, the dearly beloved child of D. & M. Neville, age 10 months and 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

WE hear that the Bengal Civil Servants are exceedingly pleased with the debate about their grievances in the House of Commons on Mr. Robert Lowe's motion. Except Lord George Hamilton, they say, nobody defended the dispensers of local patronage; while Sir Stafford Northcote expressly admitted the grievances, and Lord Elcho, on behalf of the Scottish Universities, protested against the patronage system in India being used to the detriment of the competition system in England. The Bombay Civil Servants have now followed suit by memorializing the Secretary of State on the same subject; and copies of the memorial in question have been sent to all the universities, colleges, and public schools of the United Kingdom. The prospects which the Covenanted Service affords will thus be examined into while the present discussion regarding the training of selected candidates is going on at Oxford and Cambridge; and it is quite possible that, before another half year, a second debate may be raised in Parliament on the question of Competition *versus* Patronage. It is evident from Mr. Lowe's speech, and the letters which have from time to time appeared in the *Spectator* and other English journals, that somehow or other Members of Parliament are supplied with curious information about the alleged disqualifications of men not in the Covenanted Service; and it is obvious that, if the Civilians mean to use their connections in Parliament and work the University members on such matters, the position of local Governor will not be so agreeable as formerly. It would not be difficult for a jealous Civilian to keep a register of appointments to such places as Registrar General, the Post Office, the Account Department, &c.; nor would it be difficult to inflame the Scottish and Irish Universities where there are always scores of poor students, eager for the Indian competition, and a few self-made men of great influence who would object to a return to patronage.

YESTERDAY at the Police Court the Senior Magistrate had before him the difficult task of deciding whether a common-sense interpretation should be put upon the Municipal Act, which is very defective as regards the question of what a rate-payer is, or whether a narrow-minded and vexatious reading of its sections should be adhered to. Human skill has not yet reached such perfection that an absolutely perfect bit of legislation can be made and carried into effect, and we are certain that we shall not be accused of being unjust towards the Bombay Legislative Council if we say that its work is generally no better than an average Act of Parliament. Indeed, when we remember how, when members of Government were anxious to attend Races or to get off to the Hills, legislation has been hurried and pushed along, it is a wonder that the Acts prepared by the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are not worse than they are. It has been customary with intelligent people entrusted with the duty of working Acts of Parliament to avoid abiding too much by the letter of the law, because they were conscious that if they commenced "hair splitting" on clauses people opposed to them would produce *their* little hatchets, and then there would be a tremendous amount of hair-splitting altogether. Daniel O'Connell boasted that he could drive a coach-and-six through any Act of Parliament. If he had lived in India, where an Act of Legislation is not passed under the scrutiny of over six hundred keen Parliamentary eyes and a critical public, but where it is generally the closet work of some clever Civilian, he would doubtless have found that he could sail a fleet through it from beginning to end. With such a consciousness before men of the necessity of working Acts, especially Bombay ones, with some degree of liberality, it is perhaps to be wondered at that the question whether a gentleman holding a power of attorney from his firm has a right to vote for a member of the Corporation has ever been raised. We presume that the majority of the autocrats who adorn the entablatures of our Indian Mofussil Municipalities would, if they saw an opportunity of securing a large, intelligent, and trustworthy addition of members to the list of voters without violating any of the terms of the Municipal Act, seize it at once; but here in Bombay, where Monday's experience shows how difficult it is for a European of whatever standing to secure a seat in the Corporation, we have the strange phenomenon of our Municipal autnorities interpreting the Municipal Act in an illiberal spirit, although it would have been just as easy and more wise for them to act according to a contrary policy. Mr. Hutchinson (doubtless acting through the orders or advice of his superiors) has adopted the idea that though managers of companies such as the one of which he has the honour of being a director may vote on behalf of the shareholders, yet that gentlemen representing rate-paying firms cannot, although they may hold ample powers of attorney to represent their employers in any matter whatsoever. Thus we have bank managers and managers of joint-stock companies tendering an accepted vote to the polling officer, and managers of firms whose only fault is that they do not possess so many proprietors as joint-stock companies offering their vote, but having it rejected by the implacable Mr. Hutchinson. Now, as there is nothing in the Municipal Act that entitles Mr. Hutchinson to make this distinction between firms and public companies, it is evident that he has gone a little out of his way to prevent an intelligent part of the community from reaping the benefit of the local franchise, such as it is. With exactly the same pains that he has given himself to keep the representatives of firms from voting, he could have deemed it his duty to accept their votes. It all depended on the point of view from which he chose to start, and unfortunately he determined to adopt the illiberal and vexatious interpretation of the Municipal Act which we deprecate. That Act certainly did not deserve to be so rigidly dealt with, inasmuch as its imperfections are many and manifest. Had Mr. Hutchinson been judicious he would have manœuvred it and made its life as smooth as possible; but he is apparently one of those terrible gentlemen who know no such thing as expediency, and he has therefore chosen by a little bit of warped judgment to expose the intellectual barrenness of his protégé. Mr. Hutchinson has unfortunately exhibited a very common tendency of a certain class of officials in India, who deem it their duty to look upon the public as an enemy not to be compromised with upon any account, although it is really their duty to be as obliging as possible to the community whose servants they profess to be. Had Mr. Hutchinson, taking advantage of the fact that the Municipal Act contains no prohibition against the votes of representatives of private firms being treated with as much respect as the votes of representatives of banks and spinning and weaving companies, we should not have had a new Municipal *vexata quaestio* at the present moment; but he has chosen to appear at the Police Court with a solicitor to urge objections against Mr. Dickson and Mr. Thacker; and with him rest the consequence of making the officers of the Municipality appear as partizans in a matter in which they should have displayed no feeling whatever.

The question submitted to Mr. Webb, although it might have been easily settled in a conciliatory manner by the Municipal Commissioner or the subordinate to whom he entrusts these things, could not be so easily disposed of in the Police Court, and we are not surprised that, seeing the responsibility thrown upon him to be great, his decision under Section VII. of the Municipal Act being unappealable, he determined to take two days to ruminate over his decision. We presume that Mr. Hutchinson urged everything he could against gentlemen with powers of procuration voting on behalf of their firms when he said that the Act did not permit voting by proxy; that rate-payers must be "resident in the city of Bombay;" that it would be very inconvenient to concede the principle, because moonims of native firms would also be entitled to vote; and that he accepted the votes of managers of joint-stock companies because there was a large number of shareholders in the latter who ought to be represented by some individual, and refused those of representatives of firms because, apparently, the partners in the latter were so few that they could represent themselves at the polling booth. Mr. Webb sufficiently indicated what was passing in his mind when he said that there seemed to him to be no reason why a firm should be deprived of the power of voting through a representative because it had fewer partners than a joint-stock company. What his Worship will have attentively to consider is whether firms are legitimate rate-payers, seeing that they are after represented not by partners but by gentlemen to whom they transfer their powers, and that in some cases none of the partners are ever resident in Bombay. If Mr. Hutchinson contends that a firm cannot have a vote because of the absence of the proprietors from Bombay, the question certainly arises whether they can be adjudged rate-payers at all. It appears to us that if Mr. Hutchinson's acceptance of a vote argues on behalf of the voter that he is a rate-payer, Mr. Hutchinson's refusal to accept a vote argues against the rejected one that he is not a rate payer; and upon this would arise the question whether Mr. Hutchinson is entitled to take rates from persons whom he does not consider representatives of firms, or on behalf of persons who are *not resident* in Bombay. It seems to us that Mr. Hutchinson's conduct in receiving rates from firms is a sufficient proof that he looks upon them technically as well as practically as rate-payers; and that his practice of receiving votes on behalf of joint-stock companies is a proof that he recognises the principle that rate payers are entitled to vote even through representatives. What Mr. Hutchinson has urged about firms not having partners *resident* in Bombay as a reason for his refusal to register the votes of representatives of firms, applies equally to his practice of receiving votes on behalf of joint stock companies. He surely cannot contend that every shareholder in the National Bank or the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company is resident in Bombay; so that he must see that if his conduct was right in one case it would have been right also in the case of permitting representatives of firms to vote. As to his objection about native moonims, that is not a valid reason at all why European voters should be denied their rights. No doubt the enrolment of moonims on the list of voters would give the polling-officers a little more trouble than they have at present, but as these gentlemen are paid for their services they would have no cause to grumble. What the Municipal officers should do is not to study their own convenience, but to do what is right towards the public. If the acceptance of the votes of representatives of European firms would involve the same result as regards native firms, it would only show that moonims were entitled to a right which had been withheld from them—not that the policy pursued by Mr. Hutchinson of excluding European representatives in order that he and his official comrades might have no trouble about the representatives of native firms is a right one. If Mr. Webb considers that the Municipal Act is defective inasmuch as it does not in so many words provide for the acceptance of the votes of representatives of firms, he must indirectly conclude that Mr. Hutchinson has been following an objectionable practice in accepting the votes of representatives of joint stock companies, who are equally unprovided for in the Act. But the fact is that the whole of the wording of Section VII. shows that it was intended to be worked as liberally as possible towards rate-payers, and we trust that Mr. Webb, in the exercise of the wide discretion vested in him, will not hesitate to give the only common-sense decision practicable in a dispute which need never have been raised if all our Municipal officials had had a soul above petty intolerant quibbling.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER'S LIFE IN INDIA—III.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THERE is another reward for merit, more alluring and gratifying to the soldier than "good conduct badges"—we mean *promotion*—the key-stone of military prosperity, the acme of a soldier's ambition, which calls forth all his dormant energies and arouses an enthusiastic love of his profession, so much so that wherever promotion is fairly attainable with a fair field, and no favour in which to win it, there will always be found the greatest *esprit de corps*, and the smartest men; in a word, the most contented and best soldiers under the Crown. In former days young men eagerly volunteered or enlisted to come to this country; its many drawbacks of sickness and danger acted rather as charms than deterrents with the ultimate goal of gratified ambition in view. Now all this is changed, and even "slung swords" and "gold mohurs" have lost their magnetic attraction for enterprising youth at home; they are too well informed of the actual state of things to be tempted by illusionary visions of benefits which are never realised. Nowhere, throughout the British Empire, is promotion amongst the rank and file utterly stagnant as in India, the chief cause of which is the present system of "volunteering" from regiments going home. Year after year sergeants and corporals who prefer remaining out here are drafted into regiments which have some years to stop out, thus absorbing vacancies before they occur, and preventing men who stick to the colours they first joined from getting their well-earned advancement. We quote a case which recently came under our observation. "Two young soldiers coming to India some four years since with their regiment—one a lance corporal and his comrade a full private—turned their leisure time to account by a little private study in the barrack-room. Under the lance corporal's tuiton, the private made good progress until two years ago he (the private) was invalided home, and not being incapacitated for further service, went to the depôt. There fortune favoured him, and getting a first stripe, he persevered and has now been several months a full sergeant, whilst his whilom comrade and tutor remains (not through any misconduct) still a lance corporal, because every vacancy in his regiment at head quarters has been and still is filled by a non-commissioned officer who has volunteered from some other corps. Yet these two men belong to one and the same corps, only the lance corporal has done his duty faithfully and well, without an hour in hospital or confinement; but the private was so fortunate as to be sent home at his country's expense through physical disability. Even so they reward merit in the British Army! This case is not at all exceptional but an every day occurrence, for whilst non commissioned officers have nothing to lose and everything to gain by volunteering from corps to corps, and remaining in this country, so long will they continue to do so. It is clear, therefore, that if these men choose to change regiments for their own advantage, it should be so arranged that they should do so without disadvantage to others. Manifestly they should join their new corps the same as any other man, at a venture, to try their fortune with their new comrades, and this can only be done by making them give up their stripes on volunteering. Then, if they are really superior to those they have come amongst, their superiority will soon assert itself by raising them to more elevated positions, for it stands to reason that if a dearth of suitable non-commissioned officers renders it advisable or necessary to give them every inducement to volunteer, therefore those who do so could not possibly remain long in the ranks without their capabilities being recognised and made use of. Another recent innovation is the privilege granted to those, who having completed their full term of service, are, on passing the requisite medical examination, permitted to re engage for another year, &c. This privilege has been greedily seized upon by many filling the highest and best non-commissioned grades—sergeant majors, quarter-master sergeants, &c, who linger on year by year, keeping other equally deserving men out of their promotion, and assisting materially to increase the stagnation already complained of. This scheme probably had its origin in India, for it seems the rule out here to keep "old stickhards" in all sorts of Government employ as long as possible, or as they like—doubtless a most generous and philanthropic idea to reward and enrich old servants whenever practicable—but we maintain that this should not be done at the expense of others. Nor does it stand to reason, because one man's health and character is unexceptionally good, and his constitution iron, that he should be allowed to hold and retain a position to the disadvantage or even annihilation of another's prospect. If this be the true reward of merit, it is much like robbing "Peter to pay Paul," and all the arguments in the world about recruits looking for "higher wages" go for naught so long as the road to promotion is barred by this and similar regulations. Men, especially of the better class, *do not enlist to remain private soldiers all their life*; nor will they even try when caught to make good soldiers whilst so little real inducement is held out to them. By all means pay our non-commissioned officers well—much better than at present—and also raise their social status somewhat above the level of a brick-layer's labourer; but also keep the road clear for ambitious youngsters whose highest aspiration is to command. The prospect of speedy promotion will prove far more alluring to the desired "recruits" than double the present rate of pay as private soldiers. One result of the existing stagnation is that good men, with a few years more or less in the service, generally refuse promotion, preferring to get their time equally over as soon and far easier as privates than doing the hopeless drudgery of the "acting" rank necessary to secure the remunerative and higher grades. In consequence there is often a great difficulty experienced to obtain men with the requisite scholastic attainments for lance-corporals, recruits or very young soldiers being the only ones who crave the questionable advancement, and to these latter it is too frequently accorded. This gives rise to any amount of heart-burnings and jealousies, for, although the trained efficients do not covet the stripe themselves, or rather dread its attendant evils, still, like dogs in the manger, they do not wish altogether to see another get it, when that other happens to be what they in their superiority despise—"a greenhorn." The only remedy for this is to let there be no such thing as "acting" steps without remuneration, but to give pay even for the first lance stripe. Of course this would entail a proportionate increase in the higher grades, and not a moment before it is needed, for there is not a non-commissioned rank in the Army which can be said to be fairly paid in the existing state of the labour market. And whilst ever the private who looks and works for promotion has to undergo an unlimited probation as lance corporal, there will always be a lack of good men, because it is generally the best men who despise an empty reward which they feel is not worth their acceptance. Let the lowest grade be made worth striving after, and give it to none save those who earn it—certainly *never* to recruits with less than two years' service—then one grand step towards rendering our Army popular will be *au fait accompli*.

Looking into all the minor details of daily routine in the Army, coolly and dispassionately, it appears possible that our present system of military administration might be considerably altered if not entirely remodelled to very great advantage, and, above all, established on one uniform basis throughout the service. The slight sketch we have endeavored to give can convey but a faint idea of all irreconcileable trifles which are countenanced and observed in different corps to the disadvantage of our rank and file. We have touched on the subject of frequent and unnecessary roll-calls, yet there are some corps which do not observe the meal-hour roll-calls, or go through them only as a matter of form, so that the rule a man can disregard with impunity in one regiment, is strictly enforced in another. Again, this corps will have a strong force of "police" or "provost" on regimental duty as such and struck off all other duties, whilst that regiment will only have the regulation number of one man per troop or company as provost--perhaps not even that. Then why should the fact that the first-named keeps upwards of twenty duty soldiers doing nothing but dog their comrades' footsteps to hunt up crime where it does not exist escape notice. Then, while one regiment is very strict in regulations about married families, always keeping a strong guard over them, another perhaps lying next door permits free access to the married quarters, and keeps no guard. A score or so of such examples could easily be quoted, but the whole thing resolves itself to this—that the component corps of our Army may be generally divided into two large parties, with entirely opposite methods of administering discipline. One apparently very lax and easy insomuch that it leaves men as much as possible at liberty, trusting them to the outside limits of the law but dealing sharp and severe punishment for misdemeanors. Such are several of our crack cavalry corps, amongst whom the petty details which press on a man unnecessarily are never observed, and the greatest *bonhommie* and *esprit de corps* pervades the rank and file in consequence. To the other party belongs all those corps which do not believe in giving soldiers too much liberty, but do believe in drill, roll calls, inspections, pipe-clay and blacklead, &c. in which anything short of one hour's drill parade would be tantamount to sacrilege; where every man falls in at meal roll-calls dressed to death, with clean knife and fork in hand, the latter named table requisite bearing a piece of bread on its prongs, &c.; where a man's kit is constantly overhauled, the lid of his box polished with beeswax, the legs of his cot shining their brightest from blacklead, and the flags or stones comprised within the cubic feet of barrack-room allotted him, interlined to a hair with strokes of pipe clay or chunam—failure in any single iota being considered a crime and punished accordingly—these corps too cannot keep men under without their "regimental provost," and woe betide the unfortunate wight who drops into their clutches. A policeman or a non-commissioned officer must always *get satisfaction* in them, no matter how trivial the charge, or how indifferently substantiated. We quote a case which occurred within the last five years, where "a man was brought up" charged with answering to another comrade's name. This man was punished, and subsequently a third man came forward and confessed his guilt; yet the punishment awarded an innocent man was only *partially* remitted, and he had to suffer confinement in the guard-room, do punishment drill, and had his *crime* (?) entered in his defaulter's sheet. For what? Nothing only because he was *confined* (in error), the parties who bore false witness against him escaping scot free, but then *they were non commissioned officers*. British jus ice—truly a soldier has much to be thankful for!

Regiments such as these give encouragement to "non-commissioned officers, provosts," &c. to bring every frivolous case to the front, and crime is manufactured and increased in proportion. This is why there are such discrepancies in the number of courts martial in different corps; because, taken as a whole, there is little or no difference in the men composing them—the fault lies in the way that discipline is administered. Without casting the slightest reflection on "commissioned officers," we cannot help being of opinion that if they knew their men better, matters would mend. Gentlemen should never forget that in spite of their exalted position, as second to none in the universe, the men they command are *not* their *servants* but fellow-soldiers, with whom war may at any moment bring them into the closest contact and association, yet in these piping times of peace how widely are the "leaders and followers" separated. Officers really know so very little about their "rankers" that they too frequently depend entirely upon what their "non-commissioned officers" tell them, and the latter are consequently often the real commanders, thus diminishing the private soldiers' chances of fair play almost to zero. Again, do gentlemen ever consider that those they command are the same flesh and blood as themselves, many of them well reared and educated, and only thrown into their present positions through misfortune, or mistaken choice? Do they, when sitting round the well supplied and brilliant mess table, ever think of "Tommy Atkins" lying like a prisoner on his cot, with the strains of the same band which amuses them, ringing in his ears only to remind him of a bright and happy home which he so foolishly exchanged for the dreary routine of a barrack-room? If the thought finds entry it probably flashes through the brain of some *one* who has risen from the ranks and shudders as he remembers his past apprenticeship. No other but those who have actually gone through it could ever fully appreciate the difference. Officers can never study the wants, and, apparently, petty grievances of their men too much. Hauteur and harshness should have no place in their dealings with them; but as one of the greatest authorities of the day puts it in his "soldier's pocket book," "officers should always endeavour to win the love of those they command."

"Commandants," too, must forget to lay too much stress on trifles, and "easing the collar where it galls," give their men as much indulgence and freedom as is compatible with the requirements of discipline; above all, do not punish venial offences when they can be overlooked. For instance, why make it a crime in a soldier to enjoy a *smoke* when out walking for his own pleasure, whilst an officer who is supposed to set him a pattern can walk past him with either pipe or cigar at will? It may savor of republicanism to say this, but we live in an advanced and advancing age, and remember that Her Imperial Majesty whom all serve, has *not* the same power of life and death over her subjects that good Queen Bess enjoyed some three hundred years ago. Education is surely doing its work, and even soldiers know too well what freedom is to believe in the necessity of foolish regulations which annoy them without cause or reason; and to have all their most private actions subjected to the espionage of any species of regimental inquisition, excites their choler more than anything. Better far to wink at minor piccadilloes than to create real crime by searching for them. Make the military yoke at all times as easy as possible and by so doing the welfare of our Army will be considerably enhanced.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not want to enter into the merits of the case of the Pandit (Pundit) gentleman, as to gentlemanly treatment to a woman, be she rich or poor, than to mention that once, when travelling on the Highland Railway, there was a crush at one station for room—nothing uncommon on that line—and two other gentlemen and myself (failing to find accommodation in second-class carriages) after having given up our own seats to three ladies, embarked in a third class, and fared along jollily with first-class tickets in our pockets. But, then, we had not the pride of a Pandit. I found out some time afterwards that my two companions were only a Baronet and a Peer who held a high position under Government!

A HIELANDER AND NOT A PUNDIT.

THE FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Has not your correspondent "L. G. H." misdirected his query as to the form in which the French War Indemnity was paid? Neither "war students," nor military historians are much given to troubling themselves as to whence the money comes which supports the gigantic operations of modern war, nor are they very careful to trace out how the settlement is effected 'after the hurly-burly's done.' These difficult enquiries they leave to students of politics, economists, statisticians, and dry-as-dust folk of that ilk. Fortunately, these highly useful members of society abound in modern times, and thus the query put by "L. G. H."—one that opens upon a most interesting field of investigation—has already received a full and lucid reply. This has been furnished (if I mistake not) by M. Leon Say who is probably the most skilful statistician of our time. Though not able to cite the date and title of M. Say's "Report," I may direct your correspondent to *Blackwood's Magazine* for February last, where he will find, in an article on "How France Paid the German Indemnity," all the particulars he desires to know—that is so far as ascertained at the date of the Report. This episode in monetary history affords a striking view of the intricate ramifications and enormous extent of modern (European) commerce and finance.—Yours, &c.

M. W.

July 27.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 25TH JULY.

POLITICALLY speaking everything is quiet at Baroda. Sir Madava Rao is silently, but steadily, working his schemes of reform; young Sayajerao Gaekwar attends his school under two Maharatta tutors for six hours daily; Jumnabai consults her astrologers regarding her future, and Brahmin priests delude and filch her according to all former custom.

Her Highness has sent to the Secretary to the Gymkhana Rs. 1,000 to be distributed in sports for the European soldiers, and Rs. 1,000 to be distributed in like manner to the native troops of the force. The men are greatly pleased at the Ranee's liberality, but more satisfaction would have been felt on the announcement of batta being given to the force. The military have had strangely bad luck through this Baroda business, especially the 9th Regiment which came at a few hours' notice from Ahmedabad in the beginning of January and lived in great discomfort in tents on the *maidan* all through the hot weather. Two at least of the officers lost a considerable amount of pay by coming to Baroda through having to give up appointments they held there, and this is the regiment who occupied the Palace and prevented the loot of the forty lakhs of rupees in currency notes, as well as all the State jewels.

Every one except the military have gained largely in this Baroda business. The civilians had largely increased pay; the barristers and lawyers had enormous fees. Every one, even down to the telegraph clerks, had batta and an extra month's pay, all gained immensely except the military who lost heavily. It is believed that if this matter was properly represented, some compensation for actual loss incurred would be given—if not batta—to the whole force. It is rumoured that Sir Richard Meade intends proposing batta, or at all events compensating individual officers for actual proved loss incurred by this Baroda service.

Sir Richard and the Assistant Resident both continue to receive threatening letters from some cowardly scoundrels at Poona, headed *Death! Death!! Death!!! Look out for your life. We have taken our sacred oaths to kill you*, &c., &c., but neither of these gentlemen seem to care much for the threats, but ride and drive about as usual.

Quite a stampede has taken place from Baroda since the leave privilege was opened on the 1st of the month. Colonel Thompson has gone for two months, Captain Birch for two months, Major Barras four months, Captain Morse fourteen days, Dr. Mackie one month, Lieut. Dobbs two months, and many others on shorter leave.

The Gymkhana is in full swing, but Jupiter Pluvius shows no respect to persons, and is keeping back some excellent races in which the best blood of Baroda will contest. When these sports come off you shall hear again. Major Watts has left Baroda for good, and Dr. Boustead, of the 9th Regiment, and Staff Surgeon, will leave to take up his new appointment at Tanna in a few days, and his departure will be much regretted by all his brother officers and friends at this station.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner said he had received a letter from Government asking the Town Council to state what amendments they would wish to have made in the Municipal Act, as it is the intention of Government to take this subject into consideration immediately. After, a short discussion, it was resolved to appoint a Committee consisting of Colonel Hancock, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, to go through the Act and report to the Council.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, the following were the principal items of business disposed of. The Commissioner stated that Government had written to ask if the Council wished any alteration made in the present Municipal Act. It was resolved that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to consider the matter and to make their report within a month. An application was read from Messrs. Watson & Co., asking the Council to fix the rate to be paid to them for 7 89 square yards of land taken from them for the improvement of Church Gate Street. They asked Rs. 100 per square yard. It appeared that the Municipality had recently purchased two pieces of land at the same place for Rs. 60 per square yard, and it was resolved that this rate should be paid to Messrs. Watson & Co. A petition was also read from the Bandora butchers stating that they were willing to buy a piece of land near the slaughter houses on which they sometime ago got permission to build a shed for religious purposes. They now wished to build a mosque on it, as the nearest mosque to the slaughter houses was two miles off. It was resolved to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner, as the Council did not think ground belonging to the Municipality should be sold for religious purposes.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th July, 3-37 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 85. Fall of rain 35 cents.

CARWAR, 27th July, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W. 7. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·93. Fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 78. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·77. Fall of rain 58 cents.

TUTICORIN, 27th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate E. Ther. 87. Bar. 29·77.

VINGORLA, 27th July, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 72 cents.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
July 26th	Monday	0 94	0 00	1 13
„ 27th	Tuesday	0 00	0 76	0 00
		0 94	0 76	1 13
Previously Registered		37 10	31 85	40 34
Total fall up to date.		38 04	32 61	41 47

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ gave another performance of the "Ghost" last night; the house was well attended. To-morrow evening they will appear in an entirely new dramatic programme at the Grant Road Theatre, when Mr. Read will take his benefit under the patronage of the Freemasons of Bombay. We have no doubt but that Mr. Read's long services in Bombay, as a caterer for the amusement of the public, will meet with their just reward and a brimming house.

On Saturday another performance will be given at the same place, when a crowded house may be expected to witness the attractive programme which has been arranged for the evening.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—JULY 27.

(BEFORE GUNPUTRAO BHASKER, ESQ.)

RAMJEE WAGOOJEE v. W. GORDON.

IN this case the plaintiff claimed the sum of Rs. 32, being the amount of an account due to him, for grass supplied by him to the defendant, at the rate of Rs. 8 per month, per horse, for two horses for two months.

The defendant said that the plaintiff had agreed to supply the grass at the rate of Rs. 6 per month, and the plaintiff failing to establish his claim to a higher rate, his Honour ruled in favour of the defendant, directing him to pay the sum of Rs 24 only, being the amount of debt admitted by the defendant.

AN ELECTION QUESTION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dickson (of Messrs. Bates & Co.,) and Mr. Thacker (of Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co.) appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, at the Fort Police Court, and applied to him for a ruling in reference to the dispute which has arisen as to their right to vote at the late Municipal election, as the duly qualified representatives of their firms.

Mr. Dickson, addressing his Worship, said that he had made a case out, with regard to the refusal to accept his vote, which the Municipal Commissioner had given him. He thought that under Section 7 of the Municipal Act he was entitled to vote. He held a power of attorney as the representative of his firm, and he would be glad to have his Worship's decision as to whether he was entitled to vote under the power of attorney which he held.

His Worship—Is your name on the printed list?

Mr. Dickson—I don't know; I think not.

His Worship—Should you not, in due course, have given notice to the Municipal Commissioner, some fixed time before the date fixed for the elections of your intention of claiming the right to vote?

Mr. Dickson—He said that he would waive the question of not giving notice, but the question to which an answer is required is as to my powers under the power of attorney.

His Worship—The power of attorney does not mention the vote specially?

Mr. Dickson—Not specially. It is a general power of attorney, to act as though one of the partners was in Bombay. I have a receipt for the payment of the taxes, and I am not aware that the Municipal Commissioner has any intention to oppose my claim, except so far as to doubt my right to vote under the power of attorney. The managers of banks and others, many monthly salaried servants, have been allowed to vote unquestioned as the representatives of their employers, and I hold that I having a power of attorney am equally, if not better, entitled to vote.

His Worship—But if voting under powers of attorney were to be admitted, what is to prevent persons in the Mofussil voting by proxy?

Mr. Dickson—The agents of banks are always permitted to vote on behalf of the shareholders, of whom there may be few or many. The agent votes under a power of attorney just as I claim to do. I submit that there is no difference.

Mr. Hutchinson, who appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, said that the solicitors were to have appeared to oppose the appeal, but that Mr. Dickson having objected, they did not attend. He (Mr. Hutchinson) understood that Mr. Jacomb had no wish to deprive these gentlemen of their votes, but rather to place the question raised at rest. He objected to receive the votes simply because he considered that he had no power to receive them.

His Worship asked the reason of the difference held to exist between a public and a private company.

Mr. Hutchinson said that the public company had a large number of subscribers, that it was impossible that they should all attend, or that they should all execute powers of attorney.

Mr. Dickson submitted that he had paid the Rs. 50 rates necessary to qualify him as a voter, and he could not see why a private firm should be denied a right granted to a bank. His firm had no partners in Bombay, nor were any of the partners ever in Bombay.

Mr. Hutchinson referred to section 4 of the Act, where it states that "rate-payers resident in Bombay" are alone entitled to vote.

Mr. Worship asked whether any similar cases had occurred before.

Mr. Hutchinson said that there had at the last election. The parties objected to had been advised to appeal, and time was given to them for that purpose, but they had not done so. It might, therefore, be inferred that they had sought legal advice, which being unfavourable, they had abstained from pushing their claims any further. If the principle involved were to be established, the consequence would be serious as they were two or three hundred native firms who in Bombay were entirely represented by moonims. It would be most difficult, and almost impossible, to identify them all were they entitled to vote.

His Worship suggested that they would all be provided with proper powers of attorney. They generally have powers of attorney, he thought.

Mr. Hutchinson thought that the majority had.

Mr. Thacker then stated his case, saying that the only difference between his and Mr. Dickson's was that 15 days before the election, he had applied to have his name placed on the register.

His Worship said that he would consider the matter over and deliver judgment on Thursday next at 3 o'clock p.m. It was one of great importance to the European community, and he could not dispose of it at once.

Mr. Hutchinson said that he might mention that the gentlemen ought to have appealed before. If their claim was admitted, all the moonims in Bombay would claim the right to vote as well as these gentlemen, and the consequence would be that a new election would be required.

His Worship suggested that this did not apply to Mr. Thacker who had given the required 15 days' notice of his claim.

The parties then left the Court.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd inst.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 12th instant, stating that an error was made in the statement of charges for transporting vessels of the Royal Navy and foreign men-of-war, which was forwarded by him on the 22nd ultimo, and was, on the recommendation of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, adopted by the Trustees in Resolution No. 120, dated 1st instant, and forwarding an amended scale.

Submitted the following scale of fees reframed in accordance therewith, which has been approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee:—

Scale submitted with Harbour and Pilotage Committee Report.

	Rs.
Charges for transporting man-of-war or ships of the Line, to or from Dock	80
Frigates and sloops-of-war to or from Dock	54
Gun vessels and all other vessels below the class of sloop-of-war, to or from Dock	30

Scale amended in accordance with that submitted with the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant's No. 217, dated 12th July 1875.

	Fair Season. Rs.	Monsoon. Rs.
Man-of-war or ships of Line hauling in or out of Dock	100	160
Frigates and sloops-of-war hauling in or out of Dock	54	75
Gun vessels and all other vessels below the class of sloop-of-war hauling in or out Dock	30	0

RESOLUTION.—The amended statement submitted by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is adopted.

Read Resolution of Government in the Marine Department, No. 826, dated 15th instant, forwarding copy of reply sent by Government to the Chamber of Commerce to its letter bringing to notice the circumstances of an enquiry by the Trustees into the case of collision between the steamer Navarino and the ship Pearl of India, requesting that the evidence elicited at such courts may be made available to the parties interested without delay; that means may be devised which will accelerate the giving of decision in similar cases; and that the proceedings may be made public. Government have informed the Chamber that the enquiry referred to was not a court of enquiry, but a departmental enquiry made by the Trustees into the conduct of a pilot, and that the question as to how far the proceedings at such enquiries should be made public must be left to the Trustees to decide that by a Resolution No. 84, dated 3rd ultimo, the Trustees have decided that the evidence may be given to the parties interested, and it is not clear what more they can need, but that the Trustees will be requested to furnish the evidence elicited at such enquiries to the parties interested with as little delay as possible.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Submitted supplemental estimate of expenditure for various works which have been sanctioned by the Trustees from time to time prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Finance Committee to whom it was referred under Trustees Resolution No. 130, dated 1st instant.

It increases the expenditure in Part I. of the estimate to Rs. 1,32,999; in Part II., Section I., to Rs. 2,82,081, and in Section II. to Rs. 2,60,094 9·0.

RESOLUTION.—The supplemental budget, as approved by the Finance Committee, should be submitted for the sanction of Government.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PLIMSOLL AFFAIR.

LONDON, 27TH JULY.

Several meetings have been held expressing sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll and denouncing the recent withdrawal of his Merchant Shipping Bill.

DISASTROUS WRECK OF A BOMBAY SHIP.

The ship Steuart Hahnemann, homeward bound from Bombay, capsized and sank on the 14th April. Nine of the crew were saved and thirty-seven lost.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

The following Reliefs are to embark for India this year:—

The Fourteenth Hussars, the Twenty-first Brigade Royal Artillery, the Second Battalion Sixteenth Regiment, the First Battalion Twenty-fifth Regiment and the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Forces have attacked the insurgents in Herzegovina, and two days' sanguinary but indecisive fighting have ensued.

THE CARLIST WAR.

The Alphonsist troops are besieging the town of Urgel. Operations elsewhere are at present suspended.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

The heavy rains in the West and other parts of England have ceased and the weather is now fine.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 15th instant.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.

Messrs. Schultze and Mohr, of East India Avenue, have failed. Their liabilities amount to £300,000.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Arrivals freely offered. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜

5 do. French Rente, 1872...... 105⅝

Bar Silver 55⅞

The Market rate of discount is ⅜ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £227,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Hindostan, Berengaria and Ferdinand.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Macedonia Zante and Timor.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

LORD NORTHBROOK will, according to present arrangements, arrive in Bombay about three days before the Prince of Wales lands here, and will reside at Malabar Point during his stay in Bombay. The Prince will go to Parell, when he will be the guest of H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse.

MAJOR R. W. [redacted] Prince of Wales [redacted]

ANOTHER conflict has taken place between the Shiahs and Sunnis of Teera, in which the Shiahs have been victorious, having received aid from Koorum.

REFERRING to an article which appeared in the *Times of India* on the 20th inst. regarding Colonel Prettijohn, the *Bangalore Spectator* takes the trouble to say that "it is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end."

AN inundation near Lalpoora is reported to have caused much damage. Among other things extensive property, belonging to a caravan of merchants, has been swept away, also the walls of the cantonments that were being built.

THE *Penang Gazette* contradicts entirely the report of an engagement at Acheen on the 20th of May, in which the Achinese were said to have been victorious; and adds:—"We were requested to insert an account of the above in our issue of the 12th June, but have since learnt that the whole story was a pure fabrication."

THE Bombay Government has found it necessary to re-issue the resolution that pending suits in which Government Officers as such are plaintiffs should be sent to Mr. Naylor for report, and, that for the future, suits on behalf of Government should not be instituted without the sanction of Government, to be obtained under the same rules as apply to the defence of suits brought against Government.

THE Government of Japan is becoming uneasy, it is said, at the license assumed by the native press. From the many extracts given in the English paper, the *Japan Mail*, published at Yokohama, from the native papers it is clear that native writers freely discuss such subjects as the exclusion of certain classes from office, and the equalization of punishments; they give "hints to the higher nobles," write about the land tax and finally make very free remarks upon religious subjects; all these matters when written about in the press are regarded by rulers as "dangerous"—from the Emperor of Russia to the Mikado of Japan.

THE cession of the island of Saghalin to Russia is the subject of much discussion; but it may be doubted whether it forms the subject of much regret. Some value seems to have been attached to the fisheries, but beyond this the island, at least so far as is known, was without value to Japan. If it has mineral resources they are not known, and the loss of a mere possibility in this direction has affected the Japanese but little. We believe, says the *Japan Mail*, that the only equivalent the Japanese have obtained is the cession of all the Kurile islands, where there are fisheries of some value of sea-otters and marine animals of various kinds.

ADMIRAL RYDER contemplated leaving the port of Shanghai for Yokohama, in H.M.S. Vigilant about the 18th July, and His Excellency was to have been accompanied by Colonel Horace Browne and Mr. Mayers, of Her Majesty's Legation. The immediate object of Admiral Ryder's visit to Japan is understood to be the completion of the arrangements entailed by the removal of the Marine Battalion from Yokohama; but it seems unlikely that the head of the late exploring party in Yunnan and the Chinese Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation at Peking can have anything to do with these arrangements. If Colonel Browne and Mr. Mayers were going westwards instead of eastwards, their movements would appear less strange, under all the circumstances.

THERE is a great deal of theological controversy going on in the native newspapers in Yokohama, (we give in another column an extract from one of these papers) and it would be interesting to know what steps, if any, are being taken by the Christian missionaries in this country, writes the *Japan Mail*, to counteract the effect of those essays which are directed against the doctrines of Christianity. There is an impression abroad among the Japanese that the tenets of this religion have a strong tendency to relax the tie between sovereign and subject and parent and child; and this impression is grounded upon certain passages in our Scriptures which, if taken by themselves, have undoubtedly the appearance of a tendency to undermine the ties of family upon which a great part of the weight of the whole fabric of society rests in this country.

THE Government appears to have done its duty, the *Friend of India* considers, by desiring the Board of Agency of the East India Railway Company to discontinue the wholesale dismissal of its European servants. The only thing to be regretted is, that the evil had gone so far before the attention of Government could be directed to it. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the men, who have been dismissed, are men who were imported by the Company, and what proportion of them were engaged in India. In the case of the latter, the fault on the part of the Company seems less grievous. Many of the men, we have been told, were possessed already out of employment in India, and who were engaged by the Company on the understanding that they could be dismissed at a month's notice. Such men have received the benefit of employment for a time, and, on being dismissed according to agreement, are simply in the position they were in before. It is with regard to the servants imported from Europe, that the Company is clearly culpable, and to know the weight of the charge against the Company it would be necessary, as we have said, to know the proportion of these to the whole number of those who have been dismissed.

THE negotiations opened some two years ago between the Government of Japan and Peru have had a more auspicious termination than might have been anticipated from the circumstances attending their commencement. A treaty of friendship and commerce between the two countries was signed some little time back and, after ratification, was exchanged on the 17th June, at the hands of Senor J. F. Elmore, LL.D., on the side of Peru, and H. E. Terashima Munenori, specially appointed by H. M. the Mikado Plenipotentiary *ad hoc*. Senor Elmore has been appointed in permanent mission in Japan and China, and has received full powers for the exchange and ratification of both the Chinese and Japanese treaties. His staff, consisting of a Secretary of Legation and an *attaché*, have arrived. Having concluded part of these preliminary duties here, he leaves shortly and temporarily for Pekin for a similar purpose in China, after the accomplishment of which he will reside in Japan. It is trusted that the intercourse which Senor Elmore has been instrumental in placing on its present footing will be one of increasing friendship and advantage to the respective countries interested in these negotiations. An official dinner was to be given to the Japanese Cabinet and the Foreign Representatives by Senor Elmore on the 29th June, to celebrate the exchange of the treaty with Japan.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Principal of the Edinburgh University, has appealed to his old friends in Bombay on behalf of that University. It is proposed to place the Medical School of the University in close proximity to the new Royal Infirmary, and to give it accommodation worthy of its character as the largest and most important Medical School in the United Kingdom. By this arrangement (says Sir Alexander), not only will the scientific teaching of Medicine in this University be facilitated, but the medical class-rooms in the present college buildings will be set free for the accommodation of many chairs recently founded, but hitherto unprovided with apartments of their own—such as Engineering, Political Economy, Fine Arts, Geology, &c. It is intended to provide for the University a hall, in which graduation ceremonials, addresses to students, and the annual Reid concerts may be held. Perhaps no University, except that of Edinburgh, is at present totally without a hall of assembly. He considers that the proposals, if carried out, will be an ornament and an honour to Edinburgh. His countrymen resident in Scotland have generously subscribed the sum of £75,000 towards the realisation of these plans. But at least £25,000 more will be required for this purpose. He is therefore appealing to those who, though not resident at home, still take an interest in the welfare and progress of Scotland, and has intimated that subscriptions may be remitted through Messrs. King, King & Co., and will be gratefully received and acknowledged by him.

IT has always been understood that the war of 1870 was forced on the Emperor Napoleon by the Empress Eugenie and the clerical party in France; but we have never seen the responsibility for the war so clearly brought home to the Empress as in the following note by M. de Lavaleye to his article on "The European Situation" in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*:—"This is what has been related to me by one of the actors in the drama. On the 14th of July in the morning the ministers assembled under the presidency of the Emperor. The peace party and the war party joined battle. The Emperor said not a word, but in his heart he leaned towards peace. At length one of the ministers suggested the convocation of a European congress. The Emperor greeted the idea with enthusiasm. He grasped the hand of the author of the proposal, 'You save us,' while two tears trickled down his cheeks. An attempt was instantly made to draw up an appeal to Europe. But this was no easy task in presence of the partisans of war, who would find in every conciliatory phrase an avowal of weakness and a humiliation discrediting the dynasty in public esteem. At last as they could come to nothing, the question was deferred to an evening meeting. In the afternoon, as M. Thiers describes in his evidence on the subject of the events of the 4th of September, the Emperor said to two foreign ministers, 'It is peace. I am sorry for it, for the opportunity was good, but on the whole peace is the safer course. You may regard the affair as at an end.' 'The principal minister,' adds M. Thiers, 'used almost the same language to me, but in spite of all these assurances, at night everything turned suddenly to war.' The same night at St. Cloud the Empress and M. de Gramont finally triumphed over the hesitations of the Emperor. The Mexican expedition, which was so fatal to France, by hindering her from acting in 1866, was also mainly decided by clerical influences. The object was to constitute in Mexico a Latin and Catholic empire, which by supporting the slave-holding South, would have put limits to the growth of the great Anglo-Saxon and Protestant Republic. The Emperor was sanguine enough of success to reveal his design. So it was clericalism which overthrew the Empire and France along with it."

THE Shanghai *Celestial Empire* (a native paper) has in its last issue a very thoughtful article, the *China Mail* thinks, upon recent disturbances with foreigners in China, and takes a view which, though not likely to be popular, deserves very close consideration on the part both of journalists and residents in China. Our contemporary confesses that it risks "much misapprehensions," but feels compelled to record its belief that "excited but mistaken comments" in which so many people indulged regarding what are termed late outrages "are altogether beside the mark." It then goes on to summarise the events in question; and putting aside the Margary case, which it hopes will lead to energetic action on the part of the British Government, proceeds to shew that all the other difficulties were "nothing more than the merest 'rows' of a purely local and temporary nature,—unpremeditated on the part of the rioters themselves and certainly not connived at by the mandarins," and it sums up its contention by saying:—

> It seems to us that the authorities have recently shown themselves more than usually anxious to keep the peace. It is not to the interest of China just now to foment unpleasantness between herself and other nations—particularly England. When occasion arises, let retribution be prompt and practical; we would fire upon a yelling, dancing, murderous mob, if necessary, without the slightest remorse, and certainly with far less compunction than we would attend a pigeon-match. But in the name of common-sense let us avoid the folly of attaching particular political motives to these periodical outbreaks of the great unwashed. We do not credit the Chinese Government with an absolute superfluity of political morality; but we do believe in their being sufficiently astute *not* to countenance and encourage, however remotely, popular feelings against the foreigner.

The *China Mail* concludes his article on the above quotation as follows:—"We wish we could adopt the *Celestial Empire's* views in their entirety. But we cannot. Meantime, we hope to see the question receive full attention. Nothing but a vast mass of evidence will allow us to form a reliable opinion as to the real views of the lower official ranks in China, and every act bearing on them is a matter of interesting record. And we wish by the way that a little more pains were taken to record acts of kindness and courtesy. Holding the views it does the *Celestial Empire* will doubtless do its best to collect and publish them in future."

THE *Friend of India*:—There are 1,251 Europeans and Eurasians living in Calcutta, who have no incomes at all, and it should be chiefly amongst these that cases of real pitiable destitution should be sought for. Many a single London parish has a hundred times more of the absolutely destitute than the whole of Calcutta and its suburbs, and if our numerous churches and chapels cannot find sufficient organization to search out and make known every individual case of real destitution, considering the comparatively small number of poor altogether, it would be indeed a strange thing. That such cases do exist cannot be denied; that they are comparatively few cannot be denied; that they have only to be made known to be relieved, need not be doubted either. If all real cases of willingness to work, and of inability to obtain work, were in due form represented to Government, it cannot be questioned but that some steps would be speedily taken to remedy the evil, and to provide a proper sustenance for such families in the meanwhile. The fact that lately some of these unemployed people of Calcutta have petitioned Her Majesty's Government for work, and that at once the Viceroy has caused enquiries to be made after them, speaks for itself. So far as Calcutta is concerned, clearly the 'poor whites' difficulty might be readily removed, both as to the destitution of parents and the education of children. It might be so also in other places. If the magnitude of the evil in Calcutta itself, on investigation can be shown to be not very great, not incapable of being overcome, it ought to be smaller and easier of conquest in other places. By taking each place one by one, the "poor whites" difficulty would not be so puzzling as many deem. In many places the Government pensioners form the great bulk. When a family-man from the army, we will say, retires on a pension of from 10 to 15 rupees a month, it is easy to understand, especially if the family be large, the depth of poverty he may soon sink into, if he cannot get some employment. We have heard of many cases in which whole families of these pensioners have existed from week to week by buying cigars from a public reading-room on credit, and then selling them in the bazaar at a small reduction—having anticipated their pensions one month—a very improvident and wrong act of course. The only possible way they could find to get bread was by getting the next month's pay advanced at a reduction in this way. Yet many of them—most of them—are intelligent, active men, quite ready to work, if work they could get, but who are forced, as they say, to try and forget their misery and that of their families in "*drink*," and it is not much to be wondered at. A little care, a little arrangement, and all these cases of poverty and misery might be removed by providing work of some suitable kind.

IT is time to enquire, remarks the *Friend of India*, seriously what, and what quality of, results, are being obtained from the system of house to house visitation, as carried on by the zealous agents of Zenana Mission schemes. While no one doubts the zeal and excellent motives, and other high qualifications of the ladies who are employed in this work, we believe there is, nevertheless, a growing feeling of dissatisfaction in well-informed quarters, with the success of the efforts put forth, when looked at from an educational point of view. When we speak of well-informed quarters we, of course, speak relatively, for one of the main difficulties connected with the system is the impossibility of obtaining anything like exact or reliable information. That which we are anxious to point out is, that the system of house to house visitation, which is exceedingly praiseworthy, if nothing better can be done, is never likely to afford any important practical result, so far as the education of Hindoo females is concerned. What real education can be imparted by a weekly visit to a zenana, of an hour or an hour and-a-half's duration especially when the several ladies supposed to be taught, may attend during the teacher's visit or not, as they or their husband's please? The self-denying ladies who are engaged in the work, are glad of every opportunity of doing good, however limited it may be, and often, we understand, teach a whole household of ladies in this way, for a fee of one rupee per month for the house. Now, as the chief aim of these lady-visitors is to do their pupils a religious, rather than an intellectual, benefit, we do not deny that even such small opportunities may afford the possibility of making a religious impression. And, doubtless, even such brief contact with the pious and intelligent minds of the visitors may produce an effect, independent of the amount of instruction actually imparted. But the educational results of the system are, and must continue to be, extremely imperfect, and it can only be persevered in, and supported by churches, societies, and by Government aid, on the ground that it is the best attainable method of reaching the minds of our native sisters. We believe it will soon be superseded, to a great degree, by a school system. There are schools already in existence attended by Hindoo girls of the class that is reached by house to house visitation. One such school we know, conducted by an excellent lady belonging to one of our Zenana Missions, and we believe she has usually an attendance of about fifty. It is believed that no great difficulty would be experienced in getting a sufficient attendance at such schools, if care were taken to locate them in very retired situations. Government should give its attention to this subject. It has shown no unwillingness to aid the present system of zenana labour. It would find a far more satisfactory result from a school system, especially if it would go into the scheme with some heartiness, and not only give grants-in-aid, but provide, or help to provide, trained teachers for the work. There would doubtless be at first some objection to inspection of these schools, except by ladies, but that is a difficulty which would, we think, be shortly overcome. As we said at the outset, we think it is at least time that the present system should be tried on its merits, and we believe it will be found not to be the best that can be adopted.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY.—Three bullock drivers were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Inspector Sweeney, with having cruelly illtreated their animals, and were, on conviction, fined Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 10, and No. 3 Rs. 20.

TORTURE.—A Parsee buggy driver was fined Rs. 15, by Mr. W. Webb yesterday, for having driven his horse. The animal was described by the police as having a number of sores on its back, which were covered by the saddle, which had opened then quite fresh.

A NUISANCE.—A coppersmith who lately opened a shop in the neighbourhood of Wittulwaddy, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb to answer a summons, charging him with committing a nuisance, and annoying the residents by plying his trade. The offence being proved, his Worship directed him to remove his factory to some other place, within the usual time allowed for such removal.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE SUIT.—The first witness in this case, Mr. Govind Gungadhur, called on behalf of the plaintiffs, has been under examination two days and a half. His evidence was commenced on Friday afternoon, and he was under examination all day on Monday and yesterday. The evidence mostly concerns documents, maps, plans, &c., found in the offices of the Sheriff, the Prothonotary of the High Court, and the Collector of Bombay.

FINED FOR THEIR PANES.—On Monday morning Mr. H. P. Murray, Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs, at present in charge of Mody Bunder, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and charged three sailors belonging to the s. s. Coomassie with wilful destruction of five panes of glass and portion of a window frame, the property of the Port Trust. It appears that Mr. H. P. Murray was on duty at Mody Bunder on Sunday night, the 25th instant, and about 8-30 the abovementioned sailors demanded shelter which was refused. The men were intoxicated, and in consequence of being refused shelter, they broke five panes of glass and a portion of the ornamental framework attached to the window of the Customs' chowkey. His Worship fined them each Rs. 6.

THE NORTHBROOK GARDENS.—There can be no doubt that these gardens have conferred a very considerable benefit on the poor people in whose neighbourhood they are situated. The shrubs, trees, and plants are flourishing, and look fresh and green under the revigourating influence of the rains, and whenever these permit the garden is filled with old and young Parsees, Mussulmans and Hindoos, all of whom seem to appreciate to its full extent, the advantage they enjoy in having a quiet and agreeable retreat to repose in during their not unfrequent hours of leisure. The gardens may not, indeed, carry out the original idea, of perpetuating the memory of Lord Northbrook's visit but they will and do answer a still better and much more practical object—in contributing to the health of the inhabitants around.

WE hear that Mr. Crowe, the Acting Assistant Session Judge of Poona, is shortly to be appointed to a Judgeship in Scinde.—*Poona Observer.*

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that on Friday last ten cholera cases were reported in the city, out of which six proved fatal.—*Id.*

WE regret to say that the news from England of the Bishop of Bombay's health is not encouraging. The tumour is said to have gone too far for an operation with any prospect of success, and something like the announcement of the failure of all treatment is anticipated before long.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

NATIVE LOYALTY.—In concluding the notice of the discussion on the apportionment question of the expenses of the visit of the Prince of Wales, we take the opportunity to request the reader not to understand that we grumble for the payment of three lakhs of rupees as our share in the expenses of the Royal Prince's visit to this country. As loyal subjects of Britain we would have, had we been consulted as "free agents," voted several times that amount—the entire expenses of the journey. We are only sorry about our being ignored in the matter. However, seeing the purpose for which the money is to go India willingly and heartily consents to bear her share of the Royal visit.—*Dnyan Prakash*, or *Light of Knowledge.*

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EAST-INDIA BANK FRAUDS.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

The East India Bank, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, liquidators of the said Bank, Cassum Nensey Dewjee, Peerbhoy Khimjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Morarjee Khimjee appellants *vs.* Purshotumdas Vullubdas, respondent.

An appeal in this case, which had caused much excitement in the native community, owing to the position of the parties concerned, was heard on Saturday last. Mr. Latham, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the appellants, the East India Bank and its liquidators, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy. Mr. Starling and Mr. Pigot, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Cassum Nensey Dewjee, Peerbhoy Khimjee, and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, for the respondent.

This was an appeal arising out of a suit No. 744 of 1872, filed in the High Court by Purshotumdas Vullubdas, on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders of the East India Bank a company registered under Act 19 of 1857, in voluntary liquidation, excepting such of those as were defendants to the suit—viz. the said appellants. The circumstances under which the said suit was commenced may be briefly recapitulated as follows. The East India Bank was registered on the 27th of July 1864, and passed into voluntary liquidation on the 27th of May 1866. On the 31st August 1866, the two defendants—Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy—were appointed liquidators. On 13th of February 1868, an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers, calling a meeting of shareholders on the 2nd March to receive the accounts of the liquidation and the report thereon, and further to consider a proposal for the purchase of the Bank's assets and liabilities. On the 2nd March, the liquidator, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, being in the chair, a resolution was passed authorising the liquidators to sell the assets and liabilities to one Nensey Dewjee for the consideration of Rs. 7 per share to be by him paid to the shareholders of the said Bank, but it was not till the 11th February 1869, that any formal instrument was executed by the parties. On that day an assignment of the assets was executed to Nensey Dewjee, by which he covenanted that he would, on or before the execution thereof, pay into the hands of the liquidator a sufficient sum to pay all the shareholders Rs. 7 per share on each and every fully paid up share, provided they were not otherwise indebted to the Bank, and also all the creditors to the amount of their admitted claims on the Bank. No actual delivery of the assets, however, took place till the 21st of June 1869, when the securities remaining in the hands of the liquidators were delivered over to Nensey Dewjee. In the meantime, ever since the general meeting in March 1868, the liquidation had been carried on exclusively by the liquidators, who had continued to realize the assets excepting the unpaid calls and to pay off the liabilities of the Bank, and in addition, between the 11th January 1869, and 13th December 1869, they paid dividends at Rs. 7 per share amounting to Rs. 37,866 on 5,230 fully paid-up shares. In the latter part of 1868, and at various times during 1869, petitions were presented to this Court by shareholders complaining of the conduct of the liquidators. These were compromised or settled without coming to a hearing. On the 5th February 1870, the liquidators called a general meeting of the shareholders for the 16th February for the purpose of passing the following resolutions:—That the proceedings of the liquidators in all matters connected with the liquidation are hereby approved of, adopted and confirmed. 2. To receive the resignation of the present liquidators and to appoint some person or persons to formally complete the liquidation. On the 13th February, the plaintiff Purshotumdas filed a petition in this Court praying. (1.) That the liquidators might be restrained from convening such meeting. (2.) That the company might be wound up under the Court, or at any rate under the supervision of the Court. (3.) That in any case fresh liquidators might be appointed. (4.) That the attempted compulsory distribution of assets at Rs. 7 per share might be stayed; and (5.) That the sale of the assets might be declared to be fictitious, and not binding on the company, or at least that the shares, if any, of the liquidators in the said purchase should be held by them as trustees for the company. Upon this petition an injunction was issued on the 15th February restraining the liquidators until the hearing of the petition, or further order of the Court from holding the meeting which had been convened, or any other meeting of the company, and subsequently, on the 27th of May 1872, an order was made on the plaintiffs' petition, that so much of the petition as prayed that the sale of the assets might be declared to be not binding on the shareholders be dismissed with costs without prejudice to the right of the petitioner to file a suit to set aside the sale, if so advised, and that the consideration of the rest of the petition should be adjourned until after the disposal of such suit, unless such suit was not filed before the 1st of January 1873, in which case the liquidators were to be at liberty to apply to have the rest of the petition dismissed with costs. On the 19th of December 1872, the petitioner filed his present suit on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders except such as were defendants, alleging that there was not a *quorum* of shareholders entitled to vote, present at the meeting of the 2nd March 1868, that the shareholders were induced to pass the resolution by the misrepresentations of the liquidators, and praying that the sale of assets might be set aside on the ground that the assets were considerably more than Rs. 7 per share; and that it was, in fact, either wholly or in part a fraudulent and fictitious sale to the liquidators themselves and their friends. Written statements were filed by the liquidators, denying the truth of the imputations cast on their conduct, and also by Cassum Nensey Dewjee admitting the sale of the assets to his father, but denying that the liquidators were interested in it, and insisting on its being a *bonâ fide* and valid sale. On the first day, however, of the hearing of the suit, he stated that his father had partners in the purchase of the assets—viz. Peerbhoy Khimjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and Moorarjee Khimjee, and these persons were accordingly made parties by amending the plaint; and they, in their written statements, admitted that they were such partners, but denied that the liquidators had any interest in the sale and insisted on the validity of the sale.

The suit came on for further hearing and final disposal before Sir Charles Sargent in July, August, and September 1874. His Lordship decided the matter in favour of the plaintiff with costs, when his Lordship delivered an able and elaborate judgment, a full report of which was published by us at the time.

His Lordship held it as proved. 1st. That there was not a *quorum* present on the 2nd March 1868 of shareholders legally entitled to vote, and consequently that any resolution passed at that meeting was not binding on the company. 2nd. That the agreement between the liquidators, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, and the alleged purchaser, Nensey Dewjee, stripped of all disguise, was one for the sale of assets valued at Rs. 1,20,000 for Rs. 59,500. 3rd. That the said bargain worked a gross injustice to the holders of 8,500 shares. 4th. That neither the liquidators nor the meeting held on the 2nd March 1868 had any precise idea as to the nature of this intended sale. 5th. That the nature of the contract, as shown by the deed of assignment, and the unsatisfactory and confused accounts of the matter given by the liquidators, entirely forbade the supposition that the liquidators entered into it in good faith and with due regard to the interest of the great body of shareholders for whom they acted. 6th. That the liquidators persisted in carrying out the liquidation in the face of much opposition, and when they must have known that the meeting which had sanctioned the resolution as a matter of fact was composed principally of their own friends and those of the purchasers. 7th. That the persons who were interested in the purchase of the assets under the name of Nensey Dewjee, the alleged purchaser, were Peerbhoy Khimjee and Nensey Dewjee who had each 9 cents. shares; Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, 38 cents; Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, 20 cents; and Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, 24 cents. 8th. That during the entire liquidation which had been carried on almost exclusively by the liquidators since March 1868, not a single pie had been paid towards it by the alleged purchasers with the exception of Rs. 24,000, paid on 9th September 1869 by Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and of which, according to his own admission, he was repaid the sum of Rs. 8,658 and Rs. 2,037 out of the assets of the company on the 16th September and 9th December following. 9th. That there was no real *bonâ fide* sale of the assets for money in the sense contemplated by sections 148 and 116 of the Indian Companies' Act, but that there was merely a scheme or contrivance under the guise of a sale of assets to which the liquidators, together with Rhaimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, were parties for the liquidation of the company free from the control of the shareholders, and in such a manner as might best suit the interests of those persons and their friends, and more particularly with the view to not enforcing the calls, and that such scheme or contrivance was not within the powers of the liquidators and was in its nature a fraud upon the just rights of those of the shareholders who were not indebted to the Bank. 10th. That the various actors in this scheme doubtless played different parts, and that was not always openly but under the names of others who were their servants or dependants. Moorarjee Khimjee was the moonim of Ahmedbhoy, and was admitted to be nothing but his representative in the transaction, and that Nensey Dewjee and Peerbhoy Khimjee were not, and did not ever consider themselves as being anything more than nominally interested in the purchase. 11th. That the sale was one which was so manifestly unjust that the Court could not but regard it as a fraud upon the rights of those shareholders who were not debtors to the company in respect of calls, and was entered into by the alleged purchasers under circumstances which precluded them from claiming to be regarded as *bona fide* purchasers without notice. 12th. That the liquidators were bound to liquidate the estate on principles of strict equality between all the shareholders, and in seeking to benefit one class at the expense of the rest, they were exceeding their powers, or in other words, committing a breach of trust, to which all the other defendants must be deemed to have been parties. His Lordship, therefore, set aside the sale and ordered, among other things, that the defendants, other than the liquidators, should account for the assets which had come into their hands, and restore the same in specie or pay over the proceeds of such as had been sold by them. That Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey should restore at once the sum of Rs. 61,528-8 admitted by him to be the proceeds of 240 Frere Land Company shares he had received from Nensey Dewjee, and also the share in the Oriental Company. That the defendants should pay the plaintiff his costs.

The defendants filed an appeal against the learned judge's decision, and it came on for argument before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.

The Advocate General informed the Court that one of the appellants, Morarjee Khimjee, the nominee of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, had withdrawn from the appeal, and that therefore his name might be called out.

Morarjee Khimjee was accordingly called but did not appear.

Before the appeal was opened, Mr. Latham informed the Court that his Lordship Sir Charles Sargent had made a clerical error in ordering Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey to restore the sum of Rs. 61,528-8. This sum ought to have been Rs. 51,528-8.

The Advocate General—We admit that it was so.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the decree to be amended in that respect.

Mr. Latham having argued the case for the appellants for about three hours, their Lordships, after recess, intimated to him that unless the facts found by Sir Charles Sargent were displaced, they failed to see how it was possible for him to succeed in his appeal.

Mr. Latham thereupon continued his argument, and after hearing him, their Lordships, without calling upon the Advocate General to argue the case on behalf of the respondent, animadverted on the conduct of the liquidators and the purchasers, and observed that the whole transaction, in their opinion, was a regular Khoja family plant; and that it was a piece of roguery from beginning to end to prevent the enforcement of the calls, that it would be upholding a farce to uphold a sale of this kind, and that, if such a transaction were maintained, a Court of Equity would be lending itself to a series of acts, every one of which was reprehensible. The decree of Sir Charles Sargent was thereupon affirmed with costs.

Mr. Starling asked for an order directing payment of the balance of Rs. 24,000 paid by Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy towards the purchase.

The Chief Justice—We are only disposed to allow you liberty to apply in the winding-up petition for this refund, if it appears on the account being taken of Dhurumsey's liability to the company that any refund should be made. We affirm the decree with costs. Unless shareholders are allowed to unite in a matter of this kind, these gross frauds would not be exposed.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following, among other short causes, were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

SAVUTRAM BANICHUND V. CHIMONDAS HATECHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, said the summons had not yet been served, and applied for a postponement for two weeks. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

VINAY AND CO. V. PURMANUNDAS TAPIDAS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the defendant, applied that the case should either be adjourned for two weeks or transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy for the plaintiffs, opposed the application on the ground that this was merely an attempt to avoid the inconveniences of a decree. After considerable discussion, the details of which are of no interest except to the parties to the suit, the application was dismissed; and the case was allowed to remain in its order on the list.

MADHOWRAO HURRY V. HEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 due on a promissory note, which was to be repaid in four instalments. If one instalment was not paid in time, then the whole amount was to be due at once. The defendant, whose name has very often figured in the court lists, appeared in person and denied consideration in cash. Plaintiff and defendant were examined at great length. It appeared criminal proceedings had been instituted between the parties, and the case was adjourned for the production of the papers in question.

VOLKART BROTHERS V. VELLA LALLJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiffs, said the claim had been settled. The case was accordingly called out and dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The following, among other cases, were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

LUDWIG KNOOP AND ANOTHER V. TRIBHOWUNDAS RUTTONJEE MODY.

Mr. Starling appeared for the defendant and stated that the plaintiffs had consented to have the suit transferred to the long cause list. He would also ask that as the plaintiffs were not residents in Bombay, his learned friend should consent to the usual deposit being made. Mr. Hart, for the plaintiffs, said he did not consent to make a deposit. His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred, and said the defendants must make their application for a deposit in chambers.

MAHOMED ALI DAHANJEE AND OTHERS V. TOOLSEEDAS MATHOORADAS.

Mr. Telang appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant had been served with a summons, in the District Court of Khandeish, but did not appear. It appeared that the defendant had had dealings with the plaintiffs' firm for eight or nine years, and when the accounts were finally adjusted on the 15th of June 1874, Rs. 2,133 were found due by the defendant. A decree was passed for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest at nine per cent. from the 15th of June 1874 and costs.

JEEVA NUNDA AND OTHERS V. PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Strong appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant appeared in person and stated that he had filed his schedule and admitted the debt. The second defendant did not appear. The suit was brought on two promissory notes for Rs. 2,100. The plaintiffs stated that on the 11th of February last, after the filing of the suit he received Rs. 690, on account, and he had also deducted Rs. 252 from the amount paid for the notes as premium. His Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 1,500 without interest, owing to the amount that had been deducted as premium, and with stay of execution on the first defendant.

SHAPOORJEE JEWANJEE V. FRAMJEE BOMONJEE.

Mr. Perozshah Mehta appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought on four promissory notes dated in July, November, and December 1874. They were for Rs. 8,455, Rs. 1,874, Rs. 150, and Rs. 3,140 respectively. His Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 14,638, including interest up to the 30th June last with interest from the 1st July at 9 per cent., and costs.

RAHIMBHOY DHARAMSEY V. HAJEEBHOY GOOLAM HOSSEIN.

The parties appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,600 with interest at nine per cent. from the 10th of November last. The defendant admitted the debt, but said he had borrowed the money on a certain condition—namely, that he was to repay it when God gave him the means. His Lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed.

SHA LALLBHOY PURBHODAS V. SHA RUNCHORDAS DOOLUBDAS AND ANOTHER.

This suit was struck out under section 110 as the parties did not appear.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A NATIVE PAPER IN YOKOHAMA ON MISSIONARIES.

(*Choya Shimbun*)

THOSE who think our country is the most advanced in the whole world are just like "the frogs in the well," and cannot escape the reproach of being called foolish. But those who cherish a feeling of idolatry for everything which comes from foreign countries are just like old men and women who prostrate themselves before idols. Recently it would appear that there are some facts connected with the Christian missionaries which cannot be called satisfactory, and as they are indiscriminately reverenced by many of our foreign scholars, who do not think what they are doing, we write the following to record what we have heard and seen.

A rough estimate of the number of foreign missionaries and native converts shows as follows:—

Greek Church: one missionary, and three thousand native converts.

Roman Catholic Church: forty missionaries, and twenty thousand converts.

Protestant Church: seventy missionaries, and two hundred native converts.

This will clearly show that it is easier to enter the Roman Catholic than the Protestant Church. And we must speak a little of China—for it is our neighbour—where the Roman Catholic missionaries number three hundred thousand converts, and the Protestant nearly ten thousand. A foreigner told us that among the missionaries there are many who are planning to make money and to diffuse their religion at the same time. Doing these two things, however, is difficult. He continued by saying that Pere Nikolai of the Greek Church is very frugal in his own life, but exceedingly charitable to the natives, and that, as he is sided by the power of the Emperor of Russia, and receives money from the Russian Government, he differs from other missionaries, and the aid thus afforded him enables him to be thus warmly charitable to our people.

The Roman Catholics have made their converts principally at Urakami, in Nagasaki, Goto, and Hirado. These are composed chiefly of mean and ignorant farmers and fishermen, and the priests, believing that all the Japanese are as foolish as their converts, treat all as though they were savages. They have therefore made many converts among the lower classes, but have not yet succeeded in persuading any of the gentry.

As there is a great number of Protestant missionaries, one leaves the work to be done by the other, and that is the way they go. Therefore they are not so diligent, and when there is an opportunity for them to receive money, they will leave their divine calling behind, and will work for salaries. Again, there are some carrying on mercantile business under other names, and in any matter relating to profits or losses they are much more sharp than the regular merchants. Therefore, it is natural that they do not do make many converts. Some say that they will not teach the ignorant natives without being paid for it, but there are no such wrong deeds as these among the Roman Catholics. Is not this strange?

On the whole, and speaking in general terms, they all receive money from their native countries, but they do not pay as much attention as they ought to the interests of their sects; and those, as we have stated, who do not teach without getting paid for it, are receivers of money from their native countries, and here live in splendid houses. It is a sad fact for their respective sects in those countries, and all the respectable foreigners living in the country dismiss the missionaries, saying—that they are mean and miserly-hearted people. (Search for yourself, reader, and you can discover the whole truth.) That the Japanese, not knowing their secret doings, should feel reverence for them, is indeed a pitiful thing, and some of them when they see a missionary think it is Jesus Christ, which is just like our old ignorant folks who believe that a Buddhist priest is Shakka himself. Of those of us who, without knowing whether they are doing well or ill, get a small smattering of foreign languages and of certain portions of the Old and New Testaments we do not speak, as they are not worthy of mention. But it is very perplexing to us to see some of our famous gentlemen paying reverence to any one, be he never so mean, who is called a missionary.

We do not, however, mean to say that all the missionaries are the same, and we only earnestly lament that it is not easy to admire all their deeds, or pleasant to have to laugh at our ignorant people who hold these persons in esteem without knowing their faults. If any one believes that our opinion is wrong, all he has to do is to enquire into the matter of the respectable foreigners at the ports or the native servants who are in the service of foreigners; then the whole facts may be made clear. Oh! religion is not a thing upon which we can decide in an instant, as to what is pure and what impure. Examine, therefore, carefully into the doings of the missionaries.

RUSSIA AND TURKESTAN.

(*North China Herald.*)

THE wish is often father to the thought, and so we must accept with a great deal of reservation Russian accounts of proceedings in Eastern Turkestan. Still there seems to be some evidence that, for good or evil, China is about to commit herself to an attack on the Ameer of Cashgar, which, whether she is successful or not, will almost certainly result in her own discomfiture. The statements made on Russian authority are so manifestly self-contradictory, that we wonder at any credence being placed in them in Europe. First, we have strange accounts of the British Embassy to Kashgar, the untruth of which is too manifest to need contradiction. That mission is said to have consisted of 300 members!—150 of whom were left behind at Kashgar and Yarkand, to assist in manufacturing arms for the Ameer! We have then an account of growing dissatisfaction against the Ameer's rule, which, read by the light of the experiences of the British Embassy, seems strange. We are told in one paragraph that the Tunganees enjoy most of the Ameer's confidence; several of his officers are of that race, and he has further strengthened himself by marriages with the families of the chiefs. Next we are told that the Tunganees are deeply disaffected, owing to the extortions of the Kashgarese. Thirdly, again, these oppressed Tunganees are governed under the Ameer by chiefs of their own, and at Manassi and Urumtsi, the ports occupied by Kuli Beg last year, enjoy perfect peace. Fourthly, these Tunganees who enjoy the confidence of the Ameer are but a sorry lot, possessing no regular army, and armed only with cudgels, spears, a few matchlocks, and a little powder brought from Kamil (we presume our authority has forgotten the 150 British whom he left in Turkestan manufacturing arms). The affair would be absurd, were it not that greater absurdities have been readily seized at St. Petersburg as a plea for further extensions of territory. After these absurdities comes, however, the pith of the matter. These poor, miserable, peaceable, unarmed, hostile Tunganees, enjoying the confidence if, but deeply dissatisfied with, the Ameer, have been undertaking foraging excursions against the Kalmuks in the North. No less than 6,000 (!) of them arrived at Tokhtarun, on this object intent. They plundered the Kalmuks, and on their return were absolved by Yakoob Bey on payment of a sum of money. Curiously enough, though the occupation of Urmtsi has effectually cut them off from China, they are anxious to emigrate, to escape from the constantly threatening Chinese. More curiously still, these oppressed and disaffected Tunganees chose as their place of settlement Kashgar itself (very like jumping, we should have reasoned, from the frying pan into the fire) or Kuedju. A note on the border station of Shikho, where are entrenched camps, commanded by Chinese of utterly incomprehensible names, follows. The Chinese are stated to be desirous of interfering with the Buddhist Kalmuks, and knowing the ridiculous obstinacy of the Chinese character, when it is bent on a wrong course, we can readily believe any folly on its part. They are said to be anxious to recommence warlike operations. The troops at Barkul and Kamil (Hami) are to advance towards Kashgar, while those from the guard at Yarbagatai are to march on Urumtsi. This statement seems to tally with recent notices in the *Peking Gazette*. King-lien, Tu-tung of Urumtsi, was, in August last, appointed Imperial Commissioner, with Kin-shun as his second. The *Gazette* of May 3rd orders Tso Tsung-tang to take up the former office, while Kings lien is to return to Peking. Kinshun, directed on May 3rd to assist Tso, is the next day appointed commandant at Urumtsi, in King-lien's place. These changes probably indicate the intention of the Chinese to prosecute the war. Our own opinion has always been that such a policy is suicidal. Not only are the resources of the Empire taxed beyond endurance for the accomplishment of an end which would, in the case of success, prove a constant drain and source of weakness; but an opportunity is afforded to Russia of interference. The latter power has been watching eagerly the progress of events in Eastern Turkestan, and has alternately been urging on each side to a contest, sure to weaken both. The British Minister, doubtless, did good service when his advice prevented war between China and Japan. However annoying such a war would temporarily have been, its effects would not have been so serious as are likely to result from the contest in Central Asia. We have no great desire for the discomfiture of the Chinese, but at the same time we cannot but think that the most fortunate thing for the Empire would be the effectual defeat of their troops by the Ameer, and the formation of a really strong kingdom at Kashgar.

THE "CARISBROOKE" CASE.

THE *China Mail* contains a long report of this case, obtained under difficulties, as reporters were not admitted in Court. The *Mail* complains justly of their exclusion and adds as follows:—

But we have no hesitation in saying that the action which excluded the defendant's counsel, the representatives of the Hongkong journals, and the general public, from being present at an enquiry of this nature, was most unwarrantable, justified neither by regulation nor good policy. The Customhouse officials, to their credit be it said, were most anxious that no veil of secrecy should be cast over the proceedings which took place. The responsibility of denying publicity lies between the Chinese, and British Consular officials; and if, as alleged, the former requested that this course might be adopted, it was the business of the latter to emphatically refuse consent. Unfortunately, no rules for the anomalously-constructed "mixed courts" which occasionally sit at the open ports have ever been published, with the single exception of those in force at Shanghai, where, as a matter of courtesy, if not of right, reporters are uniformly admitted. . . . . We have good information that the Chinese have expressed an opinion that, had the captain of the Carisbrooke kept his word, and not attempted to escape after being seized, they would not have been justified in doing more than inflicting a nominal fine.

A investigation into the circumstances attending the seizure of the British steamer Carisbrooke, Capt. Scott, was held at the office of the Haikwan, or Hoppo (as that official is more generally known by foreigners), on the 18th June, at 2 p.m.; but the proceedings we reprivate, so that not even Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., the barrister engaged by the captain to conduct his defence, was admitted.

The Court was composed of the Haikwan, who sat in the middle, with Mr. Tong Ying Sing, the Canton agent of the C. M. S. S. Company, at his side, to watch the interpretation. To the left of the Haikwan, the place of honour according to the Chinese, sat H. B. M.'s Consul, Sir Brooke Robertson, and on the right there was seated Mr Wright, the Commissioner of Customs, and beyond the Consul was Mr Gardner, H. B. M. Vice-Consul, who acted as interpreter.

After evidence had been given, the following is an abstract of the statement which Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., intends to hand in to the Government relative to the seizure of the Carisbrooke and the subsequent proceedings at Canton. No communication, however, has as yet been made to the officials, and we are informed it is not certain that the expressions used here-under will be strictly adhered to.

The following is the text of the judgment of the Court in this case:—

"In the case of the steamer Carisbooke, seized by the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton, for breach of the 47th Article of the Treaty of Tientsin, Her Majesty's Consul being unable to agree with His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs that the ship and cargo ought to be confiscated, the matter will be referred to the high authorities of both nations at Peking for decision, and pending this, the Carisbrooke will be released on bond."

"In another very important particular too these rules seem to depart from the dictates of common sense and common fairness. By Rule 5 they provide that 'the case having been referred to superior authority the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond binding himself to pay the *full value* of the ship or goods attached should the ultimate decision be against him.' In the present instance it is confidently believed that the Customs authorities do not expect, nor desire, that more than a very moderate fine should be imposed on the vessel. Nevertheless, they are under this rule obliged to put the owners either to the very serious inconvenience of finding valid security to the large amount of 340,000 dlrs., the estimated value of the ship and cargo, or to submit to the cargo being placed in bond. Both the Commissioner, and his Deputy, Mr. McLeavy Brown, have been at much pains to modify the strict construction of this rule, so far as it lies in their power to do so; and those concerned for the ship are under very considerable obligations to their courtesy in this and other particulars.

"The defence is also greatly indebted to Sir Brooke Robertson for assistance and advice. The task he has had to perform is in many ways difficult and invidious, and in its discharge there is every reason to believe he displayed firmness and acumen.

"It is most unfortunate that the case could not have been locally settled on a really equitable basis, but it is to be hoped that the lame result arrived at will, at least, have the effect of leading to a revision of these rules, and even of the Treaty itself on the points (among others) to which prominent attention has been thereby called."

On the 24th June arrangements had been made at Canton to accept the bond tendered by Messrs. Russell & Co. for $140,000 to secure the appearance of the Carisbrooke, and that the vessel will probably return to Hongkong. The cargo will be bonded here, under supervision specially agreed upon between the captain and the Chinese Customs authorities.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO."

WHIFFES.

THE Parsees, we notice, have taken to playing their foot-ball games on Mondays and Thursdays instead of on Sundays, in Bombay. This is a step in the right direction, and we are glad to find that the Fire-worshippers are learning to respect the Sabbath. By the bye—do they use their hats instead of the ordinary foot-ball in these games?

A TELEGRAM despatched on the 9th instant from Sinde to the *Bombay Gazette*, said that a Soubahdar Major of Jacob's Rifles had been shot dead on parade by a sepoy. On this telegram the *Mofussilite* remarks:—"This awkward and very undesirable habit, we regret to see, is growing on our indigenous warriors." We should like to know what habit. That of *being shot dead* or of *shooting dead*? We should also like to know why it is called an "awkward habit," and to whom it is awkward—the *shooter or the shot*?

THE interest attaching to the trial of Colonel Valentine Baker of the 10th Hussars, for indecently assaulting a young Lady in a railway carriage will probably be augmented by the fact of the accused being a personal friend of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Colonel Baker has emphatically declared that the statement of the prosecutrix is exaggerated, and it is devoutly to be hoped he will be able to prove this assertion. In any cases, however, that warrior is likely to pay dearly for his indiscretion. While on the subject, we may perhaps be allowed to remark that His Royal Highness has been singularly unfortunate in the selection of his friends. The late Harbord Scandal, which, owing to the delinquent's intimacy with the Prince of Wales, is not likely to be soon forgotten, coupled with the charge now pending against Colonel Baker, naturally prompts the enquiry, "Should not the Heir-apparent's choice of associates be regulated by suitable guardians appointed for the purpose?"

JOKES AND JOTTINGS.

BROWN, of our chummery, has a habit of abstracting lumps of ice from the chummery stock to put into his bath. He says it is very cool. We think so too.

BROWN'S dhoby has at length worn out his old washing-plank through the friction resulting from constantly belabouring it with Brown's linen. He has now set up a new one made of somewhat rougher material; and every time that dhoby brings Brown's shirts home, Brown falls into a gloomy and desponding frame of mind.

A THEOLOGICAL NUT.

THE people of Western Australia are rigid moralists, no to be satisfied by half-measures in the matter of the conversion of heathens to Christianity. They are now according to the South Australian Advertiser, much distressed about the sandalwood trade of the colony. This aromatic timber, they say, is used by the Chinese, who are the principal customers for it, almost entirely for idolatrous purpose, being burnt as incense in their temples; and, yet, men who pass for the most strait-laced Christians carry on this traffic unceasingly, while, at the same time, they offer up daily prayers for the conversion of the heathen. *Figaro* will not attempt to offer any opinion on this abstruse theological point, but it seems to him that there is a great deal of consistency in the complaint made by these good and pious people. What say theologians?

THE "PIONEER" UNDER NEW COLOURS.

IT is a saying among sailors, that rats will forsake a ship under certain circumstances, when their own safety is involved; and, on reading the opening words of an article which appeared in the *Pioneer* a few days ago, we were almost startled, at what appeared to be a sign that the journal in question, was about to furnish an illustration, and was making a move towards deserting a sinking ship. The expression was as follows:—

We consider the Resolution published in our paper of Saturday, in which the Government of India describes the cause and consequences of the late Mission to Burmah, as one of the most masterly efforts at investing failure with an air of success that we have ever been called upon to criticise.

There was a boldness, and an independent tone about these criticisms of the Government action, contained in these words, which, coming from such a source, surprised and pleased us not a little; and we had already determined to congratulate our contemporary upon his apparent emancipation from influences which have so long been exercised to his journalistic detriment, and had fancied that we saw the mantle of a time-server thrown from his shoulders in the words quoted. But with an inconsistency worthy of himself, our contemporary turns the point of his censure, not towards the Government, which had sent an Envoy to the Court of Ava "in leading-strings," and which was "blind enough to trust the Court of Ava, in the face of all the warnings of the past," but against the Envoy himself, who had been placed in a position involving ridicule and humiliation to his Government. These are among the concluding words of the article:—

The arrogance of native Burmah requires no stimulant; the King needs no new pretext for shuffling and bad faith. Lord Northbrook has stood by his incapable delegate with but too characteristic loyalty. We honor his readiness to make the best of a bad bargain.

There can be but one opinion as to the Government resolution being what the *Pioneer* describes as a masterly effort to invest failure with an air of success, but there can be no less certainty as to the intention of that journal to fasten upon Sir Douglas Forsyth, the discredit which should be borne elsewhere. As we cannot congratulate our contemporary upon the point we had hoped to, we congratulate him upon the consistency of his inconsistency, and his "too characteristic loyalty," and at the same time regret that we cannot "honor his readiness to make the best of a bad bargain."

LOVE AND WINE.

A SONG.

I.

LET none despair
To banish care
Who now may have him nigh them,
While love and wine
Their powers combine
To make the dotard fly them.
Tho' sages write
To cause his flight,
And schools their maxims heap on,
The surest books
Are woman's looks,
And wine's the safest weapon.
Then, let none despair
To banish care
Who now may have him nigh [redacted]
While love and wine
Their powers combine
To make the dotard fly them.

II.

In woman's eyes
The magic lies,
To guard their hearts from sinking;
And bowls contain
The cure for pain,
And keep the head from thinking.
For we are taught
That care and thought
Are twins, and sorrow hatched them;
But trials prove
That wine and love
Have always overmatched them.
Then, let none despair
To banish care
Who now may have him nigh them,
While love and wine
Their powers combine
To make the dotard fly them.

III.

As drooping flowers
Revive in showers,
The only aid they wanted;
So wine imparts
To drooping hearts
The life for which they panted.
And as the night,
Though dark, gets light,
As Luna's car advances;
So hearts, though sad,
Are soon made glad
By lovely woman's glances.
Then, let none despair
To banish care
Who now may have him nigh them,
While love and wine
Their powers combine
To make the dotard fly them.

ALIQUIS.

WHAT THE HINDOO M. A. SAID TO HIS VICE-CHANCELLOR.

TELL me not in claptrap speeches,
I've acquired but little lore;
When this high Degree one reaches,
What is there to master more?
Life is not all beer and skittles,
And in spite of what you say;
I've a stomach needing victuals,
And for victual one must pay.
In all clerkdom there's no billet,
Into which to slip my neck;
I've no turn for maize and millet,—
And no money for the "spec."
"Trust no future, however pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;"—
I'm but thinking of the present,—
How am I to get my bread?
Lives of Baboos gone before me
Teach me how I ought to steer:—
Go to England, tell my story;—
Everyone will come to hear.
Yes, they'll cry "Hear! Hear! and treat me
To right royal British fare;
They will get up *fetes* to greet me—
"A distinguished Foreigner!"
Let me then be up and going,
Mine may be a glorious fate;
What they'll make me—there's no knowing,
P'aps a—"Pillar of the State."

DAKO.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE EFFECT OF THE BANKRUPTCY OF TURKEY.

(*Spectator.*)

THERE is one serious mistake which all bondholders and almost all politicians make in discussing the immediate future of Turkey, which requires to be exposed. They argue as if the bankruptcy of the Empire and its breaking-up were synonymous terms. This was the leading thought of Mr. Yorke's able speech of Friday week, calling upon the British Government to interfere once more for the regeneration of Turkey; it influenced Mr. Baxter, in his account of the waste of the borrowed money; it has an effect on all the Consular reports; and it is, we believe, the secret and cheering belief of all the Turkish Bondholders. They hold that the bankruptcy of the Turkish Empire would mean its downfall, that its downfall cannot be permitted by Europe, and that consequently financial intervention in some form will ultimately be inevitable. Either Great Britain will step forward with a loan, or Europe will enable the Sultan to tax the religious lands, or a European financier will be appointed Minister of Finance with independent powers, or something will be done which shall give new life to Turkey and comparative security to her creditors. Not only is this hope, as we believe, illusory, but the very basis on which it rests has no foundation. The premisses are as imaginary as the deduction is inaccurate. There is not the slightest chance that Europe or any Power in Europe would go to war in the interest of the bondholders. They could not, in the first place, extract revenue by mere war, for Turkey would want all her money to carry on the defensive campaign, and they are no more prepared to conquer and divide Turkey than they were in 1856. No doubt the Russian Government might offer, if Turkey were placed in her hands, to conquer the country single-handed and guarantee the Debt, but what chance would there be of a general consent to such a plan? Germany could not, for the sake of bondholders, give up countries bordering on her own to Russia; or Austria sell for private advantage the keys of the Danube; or France surrender for a few doubtful millions her place in the Mediterranean, where Russia, once in possession of Turkey, would exercise overwhelming influence; or Great Britain allow, for the sake of one of her foreign claims, her communication with India to be placed in jeopardy. The partition of Turkey without a great war is nearly impossible, except by a European consensus, which is quite so. The bondholders are not strong enough to force the hand of the nations to such an extent, or engage them in so heavy an enterprise, and apart from the bondholders, who is interested in averting the bankruptcy of Turkey? Certainly not those politicians who wish Turkey to be strong, for repudiation would at once renew her effective strength. The revenue now receivable in cash, according to the best non-official authorities—and the official ones are distrusted—is now believed to be about £18,000,000. Of this sum £15,000,000 is hypothecated for the interest on the Debt and the maintenance of the "drawings," leaving £3,000,000 for the support of the Services of the Empire. As the Sultan expends £2,000,000 of this upon his personal enjoyments, his palaces, household, favourities, and ceremonials, the Services could not be kept up upon the remainder, and they are not kept up. The Civil-Service Budget is lightened by cutting down salaries to nominal figures, and allowing all officials to take presents, which are sometimes mere bribes, and sometimes exorbitant fees to secure justice and celerity in administrative business. If you want a just decision in Turkey, you bribe the Judge; if you need the protection of the police, you make life comfortable to the commissary of your district. The Army is made cheaper partly by keeping the soldiers in arrears till, if they were not Mussulmans, they would mutiny, partly by winking at the soldiers' suppressions in remote districts, and partly by a system which amounts in practice, though not in theory, to securing supplies by requisition. The peasantry cannot resist military orders, or if they do, they are said to be in insurrection or to have insulted the Faith, and their villages are burned. Still some money must be provided,—first, for Constantinople, which is kept free of these disorders, exempted from all taxes, and gratified by the lavish Court expenditure; secondly, for the Navy; and thirdly, for the troops, who every now and then, especially when ordered on service must be paid up in part. The expenditure, therefore, runs to about £7,000,000, leaving a deficit of four or five millions, which is made up from the loans, which are raised so recklessly that each £100 in cash actually tangible and spendable increases the Debt by £250 nominal, at 5 per cent. Supposing, therefore, the Government simply to fail to pay the interest on the Foreign Debt—not no repudiate, not to confiscate, but simply to fail to send the money to Frankfort, Vienna, London, and Paris—the Turkish Treasury would be full again. The whole revenue of £18,000,000 would be there to meet expenses, not exceeding now some £7,000,000. The Sultan would only have to spend what he receives on the Services, and he would have more and more contented officials, more and better-disciplined soldiers, more and better-equipped artillery, more and less-rascally policemen. He would feel quite rich, and would be in less danger of seeing his provinces revolt than he is now. Indeed, revolt would be impossible, for if he had only money to arm them, his Mussulman subjects would supply a standing Militia which no other class within the Empire is competent to resist, and which, if armed, is always ready to hold the majority of the population down. The burden of bankruptcy would fall upon the bondholders, not upon the Turkish Empire, which would only feel an unaccustomed ease. Old officers here would be thundering abuse, but Pashas there would be very happy. Widows here would be crying in workhouses, but harems there would be fuller and more luxurious than ever. Twenty thousand families here would be ruined, or feel as if they were, but a hundred thousand there would find their bread-winners, for the first time in a generation, getting their due in coin. Nor would the Treasury be so entirely shut out from loans as it is the fashion to imagine. They could not appeal to Western Bourses, any more than Spain now can, but they could and would raise heavy sums for short periods from their own people, from foreign Banks, and from individual capitalists, as they do, in truth, even now. They would have to pledge strange securities, they would have to give enormous interest, and they would have to submit to exactions not represented by bonds, but they would get the money. Of course the crash would come in the end, but in a country where there is enough to pay the Army, where the capital is

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

safe, and where the gradual ruin of the population makes no difference, the day of retribution might be very long in arriving, might be postponed by the appearance of a fairly able Sultan for generations. It is not for want of money that the Turkish Empire will perish, and the bondholders, who think that the non-payment of their interest will produce a cataclysm, which all Europe will hasten to avert, are dreaming pleasant things with just as little reason as holders of Spanish bonds, or Costa Rica scrip, or shares in the Emma Mine.

But "the well-known honesty of the Turks?" What have the Turks, in the sense in which admirers of that race use the word, got to do with the matter? Turkey is not governed by the Turks. Turkey is governed by four sets of rulers,—the eldest male of the House of Othman—whose whisper can exile or execute the strongest Minister, and who dismisses his Premiers on an average every five months;—a group of ignorant, but clever women, intent mainly on personal luxury; the five Ambassadors of the Great Powers; and the successful adventurers of all races, though one creed, whom it is easiest to describe as "the Pashas." From which of these is the imagined relief to the bondholders to come? The Ambassadors cannot bring it, as we have shown, unless their masters are prepared to conquer, which they are not. The women could not bring it, from ignorance, even if their interest were not bound up with lavish expenditure. The Sultan might bring it, no doubt, if he would, for the Sultan is still the Khalif, and a riding Khalif with a will and a brain, who chose to appeal to the Faithful and would pour out blood like water, could still recognise Turkey; but he would be condemned throughout Europe as a sanguinary tyrant, and could not restrain fully the fanaticism which he would have to evoke. This man has not the nerve or the capacity to play that tremendous game, even if he were willing to play it, merely to avoid suffering to certain Infidel usurers, living in capitals which he knows principally as places were annoying intrigues are concocted against his Treasury. There remain the men who actually administer, the Viziers, and Pashas, and the men who hope to be Viziers and Pashas, and though they have capacities and even virtues of their own, they are in pecuniary matters to ordinary Turks what the members of an American "Ring" are to American gentlemen. The single fact for which Mr. Baxter vouches, that no one of them ever invests his fortune or any part of it in Turkish Stock, suffices to reveal their view at once of moral obligation and of the financial future of the Government they conduct. They, who know the facts and themselves manage the finance, refuse twelve per cent. in Turkish Stock for five per cent. in French Rentes, or seven in Italian Bonds. They will not repudiate, lest they affront old Mussulman prejudice. They will not tax dividens, lest the relief should not be sufficient to make them popular within the Seraglio. They will simply, when no more loans are procurable, fail to remit the dividend money, and pass on, perhaps with a few speeches, showing that after all the lenders have received in interests more than their principal again. The few patriots among them will rejoice that there is an end for Turkey of dependence on the loanmongers. The few utter scoundrels among them will fly to pleasant retreats in corners of the Mediterranean not under Turkish rule; and the remainder will go on governing, intriguing, and stealing as they have always done. The bondholders may be ruined, but Turkey will remain just as it always has been;—a country with magnificent resources, which the brave and martial voluptuaries who own it cannot develope, and will not suffer any other race to use. There is no harm in Mr. Bourke's vague platitudes, unless they comfort the soul of some bondholder more stupid than the average, for if he were distinct and favourable he would only be untrue, and if he were distinct and gloomy he would precipitate the insolvency which will come fast enough without his help. There is no hope for Turkey except in the advent of a Sultan whom Europe, within five years, would put down as *hostis generis Christiani*.

MONIER WILLIAMS'S INDIAN WISDOM.*

The Boden Professor has not been happy in the title he has given to his last book. Many examples of "Indian Wisdom" are to be found in the volume, but this title is suggestive rather of a collection of maxims or proverbs than of a general survey of Sanskrit literature. A taking title, no doubt, does much for a book of sensational character; but a serious and learned work should bear a name which is fairly descriptive of its character and contents. There was a difficulty in the way in Mr. Max Müller's *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*; but some slight departure from that title would have been sufficient to mark at once the difference and the similarity of the two works. Both travel over a portion of the same ground, and the volumes will often be found side by side on the same shelf; but the mode of treating the subject is very different. Mr. Max Müller's work embraces only the Vedic period, and is essentially a scholar's book, for the use and benefit of men who have made a study of Sanskrit. Mr Williams's book is founded on his official lectures, and his object in publishing it is, as he says, to supply what he has often been asked for, a book "giving a general idea of the character and contents of Sanskrit literature." Its pages, he goes on to say,

> aim at imparting to educated Englishmen, by means of translations and explanations of portions of the sacred and philosophical literature of India, an insight into the mind, habits of thought, and customs of the Hindus, as well as a correct knowledge of a system of belief and practice which has constantly prevailed for at least three thousand years, and still continues to exist as one of the principal religions of the non-Christian world.

But although this is the main object of the work, another and a most important one is constantly kept in sight. The Boden Professor, as becomes his position, is earnest in promoting the spread of Christianity in India. He considers it to be "high time that all thoughtful Christians should reconsider their position, and readjust themselves to their altered environments," and that "they can no longer neglect the duty of studying the contents of the sacred books of Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Islam, the three great systems opposed to Christianity." One of the aims, then, of the work has been "to indicate the points of contact between Christianity and the three chief religions of the world as they are represented in India." These are avowedly the leading objects of the work; but still it must not be looked upon either as a mere popular review designed to satisfy a passing curiosity, or as a controversial work compiled and put forth under the bias of prejudice. The author proudly confesses himself an earnest and a proselyting Christian; but, next to his religion, he has an ardent love for the literature to which he has devoted his working life, and he has shown that he can be faithful to both.

The ground which the work travels over is vast and varied. The extant works in Sanskrit are variously estimated as numbering from ten to fourteen thousand, and some of them are of prodigious length. There are the Vedas, and the long series of works connected with them. These are the books pertaining to the different systems of philosophy, the Code of Manu and the many other Law books, the Heroic Poems, the Drama, the Puranas, the works on Ethics, the later Artificial Poems, and many other compositions which cannot be classed in any of these categories. Mr. Williams goes in succession through each division of literature, and by his descriptions and translated specimens enables his reader to form a fair conception of the nature and quality of the original works. Sanskrit books are for the most part in metre, and his translations are generally in blank verse, though rhyme is occasionally employed. Dealing first with the Veda, the writer describes the nature of its contents, and the attributes of the various deities to whom the hymns are addressed. Agni, or Fire, is a very important Vedic deity, and from one of the hymns addressed to him we take the following quotation, which marks very clearly the belief which the old Aryans entertained in a future state of reward and punishment:—

> Deliver, mighty Lord, thy worshippers.
> Purge us from taint of sin, and, when we die,
> Deal mercifully with us on the pyre,
> Burning our bodies, with their load of guilt,
> But bearing our eternal part on high
> To luminous abodes and realms of bliss,
> For ever there to dwell with righteous men.

Another Vedic deity is *Ushas*, or the Dawn, the centre of a very beautiful myth. The following paraphrase of a hymn addressed to her is very graceful:—

> Hail, ruddy Ushas, golden goddess, borne
> Upon thy shining car; thou comest like
> A lovely maiden by her mother decked,
> Disclosing coyly all thy hidden graces
> To our admiring eyes . . . .
> Through years on years thou hast lived on, and yet
> Thou'rt ever young. Thou art the breath and life
> Of all that breathes and lives, awaking day by day
> Myriads of prostrate sleepers, as from death;
> Causing the birds to flutter from their nests,
> And rousing men to ply with busy feet
> Their daily duties and appointed tasks,
> Toiling for wealth, or pleasure, or renown.

There are several other specimens from the hymns of the Veda which will well repay perusal, as also some passages from the *Brahmanas* and *Upanishads*, those ritualistic and speculative treatises which were evolved from the hymns and appended to them as supplements. The *Upanishads* are not all of the same age. Some of them may be as old as 500 years B.C. They abound with puerilities and conceits, but they contain some fine passages, and they are particularly interesting as exhibiting the earliest speculative attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence. "They lie," as Mr. Williams says, "at the root of what may be called the philosophical side of Hinduism," and they are, in fact, the first indications of that spirit of inquiry which afterwards obtained so great a development in six distinct schools of philosophy.

The systems of philosophy are, passed in review, and a summary is given of their respective characteristics and doctrines. But this, although a necessary part of the work, is not likely to receive much attention. Few minds are interested in the abstruse speculation with which it deals, and the few who are disposed to enter into them will resort to Colebrooke's *Essays*, in which they are treated at greater length. Most men will pass on, as we will do, to the *Bhagavadgita*, or Divine Song, which, although it is a purely philosophical poem, sets forth elevated thoughts and deep feelings in such beautiful and pathetic language that no thoughtful mind can resist its charm. This work "was at early date dignified by a place in the *Maha-bharata*, in which it lies embeded, or rather inlaid like a pearl." It has been translated into all the leading languages of India and Europe. We have two English prose translations, and Dean Milman rendered some portions into English verse. Mr. Williams now gives us further passages in verse, and most readers will dwell upon these with pleasure. The philosophy of this poem has rightly been called eclectic, for it weaves together the pantheistic and rationalistic doctrines of the older schools; and adds to them strong exhortations to faith in God and love towards man. So earnestly and consistently are faith and love insisted on, that some writers hold these doctrines to have been derived from the Gospel. There is no disputing the similarity or even the identity of many of the sentiments, but there are serious difficulties to be got over before it can be admitted that Christian doctrines had reached India at the early date when this work is supposed to have been written. The book is in the form of a dialogue, and the interlocutors are the incarnate deity Krishna, and Arjuna, the most prominent and amiable of the five Pandu princes engaged in the Great War. It opens when the two armies are supposed to be drawn up in battle array in sight of each other, and the mortal hero Arjuna thus addresses Krishna, his super-human guide and adviser:—

> Beholding these my relatives arrayed
> Before my eyes in serried line of battle,
> Preparing for the deadly fray, my limbs
> Are all relaxed, my blood dries up, a tremor
> Palsies my frame. . . .
> I cannot, will not, fight. O mighty Krishna,
> I seek not victory, I seek no kingdom.
> What shall we do with regal pomp and power,
> What with enjoyments or with life itself,
> When we have slaughtered all our kindred here?

To combat these natural feelings Krishna begins his teaching, the main purpose of which is to subordinate all the warm affections and dispositions of the heart to two principles, devotion and duty; asceticism and contemplation being the great marks of the one, and fidelity to caste the sum of the other. Abnegation of self and concentration of thought on the Supreme Being are inculcated throughout the work. What is meant by duty appears from the following lines:—

> Better far
> Abandon life at once than not fulfil
> One's own appointed work; another's duty
> Brings danger to the man who meddles with it.
> Perfection is alone attained by him
> Who swerves not from the business of his caste.

We have said that many passages are remarkably similar to Christian teaching. The following is an example. Krishna is the speaker, and here, as elsewhere, he asserts his own divinity:—

> Whate'er thou dost perform, whate'er thou eatest,
> Whate'er thou givest the poor, whate'er
> Thou offerest in sacrifice, whatever
> Thou doest as an act of holy penance,
> Do all as if to me, O Arjuna.

Mr. Williams picks out many more such passages, and winds up his notice of the work with a statement of his reasons for believing that these Christian-like sentiments do not owe their origin to the New Testament. His arguments are cogent, but they principally depend upon the antiquity of the poem, and, as usual in all things Hindu, the date is uncertain. It can only be arrived at by inference. Mr. Williams places it in the first or second century A.D. Some writers are in favour of the third century; others bring it down even later, and of course the less the antiquity the greater the probability of Christian influences. The question is one which admits of a difference of opinion, but Mr. Williams is probably right in the view he has taken. The passages in question breathe a Christian spirit, but have nothing in them which is distinctly Christian, and they may have independently sprung "from the same source of light as the Gospel itself." Nor is this poem the only work in which such sentiments are met with. It has them in greater number than any other, but still some are to be found in works unquestionably written before the Christian era.

We pass over many pages concerning gramatical, astronomical, and other works, until we come to the work of Manu, which stands at the head of the law books, and is generally spoken of as the Code of Manu, a title which is rather misleading, as it certainly is not a code in the usual acceptation of the term. It begins with an account of the Creation, and although parts of it treat of "law and kingly government," it deals more fully with moral, ceremonial, and expiatory duties and practices. Texts are quoted from it by all writers on law, and are, as the lawyers express it, among the *mulas* or roots from which the civil law grew. The work of Manu occupies the considerable space in the volume before us which is due to it as one of the most important works in Sanskrit literature, but it was among the earliest works translated into English, and is as well or perhaps better known than any Sanskrit writing. This fact and the brief space at our disposal compel us to pass it over with a few lines of quotation:—

> Wound not another, though by him provoked;
> Do no one injury by thought or deed;
> Utter no word to pain thy fellow-creatures;
> Say what is true, speak not agreeable falsehood.
> Treat no one with disdain; with patience bear
> Reviling language; with an angry man
> Be never angry; blessings give for curses.

The Christian spirit of these maxims is apparent, and yet there is no doubt whatever that they were penned before the advent of Christ. Mr. Williams places Manu 500 years B.C.

The epic poems *Ramayana* and *Maha-bharata* are next passed in review at considerable length. Their contents are analysed, and the action of their stories described. Some pages of translated passages are given, but as compared with the enormous extent of the poems, they are as mere grains picked from a granary. Mr. Williams's criticism of the poems is just and apposite. He says:—

> In the delineation of heroic character, where Indian poets exhibit much skill, they cannot avoid ministering to the craving for the marvellous which appears to be almost inseparable from the mental constitution of Eastern people . . . . The poet gives us too long and too tedious descriptions in his own person; and, as a rule, his characters are either too good or too bad. . . . . If the better heroes sin they do not sin like men. We see in them no portraits of ourselves . . . . On one side we have all gods or demigods; on the other, all demons or fiends. We miss real human beings with mixed characters. There is no mirror held up to inconstant humanity . . . . It must be admitted, however, that in exhibiting pictures of domestic life, the Sanskrit Epics are more true and real than the Greek and Roman.

One short extract we must find room for, not only for its own merit, but for the interesting fact recorded in a note, that it was the perusal of a translation of this passage which induced the late Boden Professor, H. H. Wilson, to begin the study of Sanskrit:—

> Who in this world is able to distinguish
> The virtuous from the wicked? Both alike
> The fruitful earth supports, on both alike
> The sun pours down his beams, on both alike
> Refreshing breezes blow, and both alike
> The waters purify. Not so hereafter;
> Then shall the good be severed from the bad;
> Then, in a region bright with golden lustre—
> Centre of light and immortality—
> The righteous after death shall dwell in bliss.
> Then a terrific hell awaits the wicked—
> Profound abyss of utter misery—
> Into the depths of which bad men shall fall
> Headlong, and mourn their doom for countless years.

The dramas we pass over, as not very long ago we reviewed at some length H. H. Wilson's *Hindu Theatre*. Nor will our remaining space allow of more than reference to the Artificial Poems of later days, and the *Niti Sastras*, or Works on Ethics, half apologues, half aphorisms. These poems are of less interest, but still they have their passages of beauty. As to the ethical works, no brief quotations would do justice to the wisdom and acute observation with which they are replete.

Mr. Williams's work from beginning to end bears the marks of earnest and thoughtful labour. The notes are numerous, and they not only help to elucidate the text, but to show the care which the writer has taken to acknowledge the assistance he has received from labourers in the same field. He has availed himself less freely than he might have done of previous translations, for many metrical versions might have been transferred bodily to his pages. For instance, the late Professor Goldstucker's translation of one of the closing scenes of the *Maha-bharata*, in which the Pandu prince Yudhishthira refuses to enter heaven without his faithful dog, is so admirably rendered that it could hardly be improved, and the entire passage might have been quoted, as this episode is one of the most affecting and beautiful in the whole poem. The prince, with his four brothers, wife, and a dog, start together to seek for Paradise. His human companions sink one by one, and when he arrives alone with the dog at the gate of heaven, the animal is refused admission, and he is exhorted to leave it behind:—

> Never, therefore, come weal or woe, will I abandon yon faithful dog.
> Yon poor creature in fear and distress hath trusted in my power to save it.
> Not, therefore, for life itself, will I break my plighted word.

Mr. Williams has given us parts of this passage very forcibly, but we still yield the preference to that which we have always held in favour as a specimen of good translation. One great aim of the writer has been to make his versions as literal as possible—a laudable intention, and satisfactory to all who object to embellished translations. His blank verse is smooth and flowing, but the translations in rhyme are sometimes not so successful. The work has fully accomplished the designs of the writer. It clearly describes and illustrates all the great divisions of Sanskrit literature and the means of pleasantly acquiring a general knowledge of that great literature is now open to all who choose to seek it.—*Saturday Review.*

* *Indian Wisdom; or, Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindus, with a Brief History of the Chief Departments of Sanskrit Literature, and some account of the Past and Present Condition of India, Moral and Intellectual.* By Monier Williams, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. London: Allen & Co.

TALKING BY FLASHES OF LIGHT.

(*The Spectator.*)

It seems a strange thing that, though lights and lighthouses have been so long used to convey definite little bits of information to the sailor and the surveyor as to the position and direction of particular rocks, headlands, mountains, and so forth, they have never been applied, except in the shape of beacons carrying an already expected bit of intelligence from hill-top to hill-top, to enable distant persons to communicate with each other. Probably the reason has been that it has hitherto been thought impossible to ensure that the information which is thus communicated from any particular centre of light shall actually reach the destination for which it is intended, and that the sender shall receive back a reply. It is not very encouraging work to send out messages into space, on the chance that they will reach the proper person and be by him understood. Advertising in the "Agony column" of the *Times*, on the chance that the person aimed at, whose proper address you don't know, will read what you advertise, is a hopeful process, compared with flashing out messages to sea or land without any reasonable ground for belief that their meaning is caught by any persons to whom the intelligence it contains could be of use. However, Mr Henry C. Mance, of the Government Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, appears to have completely got over this difficulty, by the invention of the ingenious little instrument explained by Mr Samuel Goode, in the admirable lecture which he delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday, the 14th inst. The instrument, which Mr Mance has called a Heliograph, but which might just as well be called a selenograph or lampadograph since it enables the person who uses it to signal with any light bright enough to be reflected to the needful distance, is simply a little mirror, the inclination of which can be so altered, even by a hair's-breadth, in any plane, as to enable the person who uses it to reflect a ray of light from its surface precisely in a given line of direction. It does not matter whether the place to which the message is to be sent can be seen at the moment or not. Of course, if the place be at all far off, and the message be sent by artificial light at night, it would be impossible to see the destination of the message. Still, if in the day-time, when the place was visible, the precise direction requisite for the ray to travel in order to reach its destination had been ascertained, there will be no manner of difficulty in sending it off in that direction, even at a time when you are quite unable to see the goal to which you are sending it. All you need to assure you of its arrival, and to obtain a reply, is the appearance of a star of light in the line in which you have transmitted your own ray,—which star is perceived through a minute transparent spot of your mirror, from which the silver has been rubbed off. That signal once received, the communication is established, and nothing is easier than to converse with your distant correspondent. This is done by means of the system known as the Morse system of Telegraph, a system which expresses all the letters of the alphabet by means of different combinations of a dot and a line. When using light-signals, the dot is represented by an instantaneous flash and disappearance of the star, the line by a somewhat longer apparition of it. And by the aid of this very simple language, any two persons whose mirrors can carry a flash over the distance between them may converse at will for any time during which their lights serve them. But how far can signals of this kind be perceived? The answer is, of course, that this depends very much on the light used. With a bright sun and a tolerably good altitude, there seems no sort of difficulty in conversing at the distance of fifty miles; and with strong mirrors and much more elevated stations, such as the tops of really high mountains, like Mount Blanc, for example, we can see no reason why a very much longer range indeed could not easily be attained. In India it appears that Captain Collette, deputy-assistant-quater-master-general, has reported from Simla that all "the reports of the work of the heliograph except one (to be noticed subsequently) are favourable, and all agree on the following points: (*a*) that signals given by it are perfectly clear and satisfactory; (*b*) that they can easily be used in ordinary weather, without telescopes, up to fifty miles." And the instrument by which these results are attained can be made for a sum not exceeding £5 sterling, and of a weight not exceeding 5lb. avoirdupois. With the use of a telescope, of a stronger mirror, and a much greater elevation, it is pretty certain that satisfactory telegrams of far greater range could be sent, though we have at present no idea of the maximum range which would be attainable. The limitation on the use of this instrument is, of course, that with any light less than full sunlight the range diminishes rapidly; that with full moonlight, for instance, it would be very much restricted, and with only a line-light or an electric light, it would be more restricted still, and that full sunlight is never to be counted on in high latitudes, and least of all at the tops of mountains which are often enveloped in clouds. Still, in tropical countries, where sunshine can be relied on for the great majority of days in a large number of months in the year, the heliograph may well be of the greatest possible use in places where an electric telegraph-wire cannot be laid down, or would not be remunerative if it were laid down, or where it has been cut by the enemy. It seems certain that during the sieges of Metz or Paris, as Mr. Goode points out in his valuable lecture, the heliograph would have rendered the use of carrier-pigeons quite needless, and would have enabled the French to send news as easily into the besieged fortresses as out of them. A heliograph, too, has the special advantage that, by daylight at least the process of interchange of messages would usually be invisible to any but the persons engaged in it, since the ray which carries the message is not easily discovered by any one who is quite out of the line in which it travels. Even if lime-lights or other artificial lights had to be used, by trasmitting the ray through a hole in shutter, so as to cut off all the fringe of light around it, it might be rendered very unlikely to attract attention anywhere except at the place to which it was commissioned.

Probably the most striking use in siege operations—which will be made of the new invention will be its use to travellers, especially in a mountainous country. For the Alps,—granting, of course, the sun,—it will afford far more effectual means of communicating between different groups or travellers, and between each group and the nearest village, than they have ever yet had. During an ascent of Mount Blanc, for instance, there could never be the least difficulty on a sunny day or moonlight night in communication at once with Chamyuni to procure more guides, fresh ropes, or any other thing needful to the climbers. Even should sudden storm and darkness come on, a very slight addition to the travelling apparatus of the guides would enable them to communicate for such trifling distances as these by the reflection of an artificial light. Nothing would be easier, too, then by the help of the Morse alphabet to make every revolving light on the coast spell out continually its own name, so that there should be no possibility of the confusion which sailors in unfamiliar seas sometimes make between one light and another. We are assured on the best authority that the Morse alphabet may easily be learned by a particular simplification, in a very much shorter time indeed than is usually taken to learn it, and so thoroughly learned as to enable the learner to use it freely himself in communicating with others If so, no sailor who has passed his examination need be ignorant of it, and by its help he might receive as full an assurance of where he is when he comes across a revolving light as the lips of a pilot who had lived all his life within view of the light could give him.

There is one new danger, however, which a general familiarity with the process of light-telegraphy is likely to bring with it. Though, of course, the delicate adaptations of the heliograph,—those, for instance, which enable the operator to alter the position of the mirror so minutely from minute to minute as to allow for that infinitesimal change of the position of the sun or the moon in the heavens which each minute brings,—would be quite beyond the reach of prisoners and convicts, yet the principle is so simple, that with a bit of looking-glass or polished metal concealed about their persons, the populations of our prisons will certainly find it much easier than before to communicate with their fellow-prisoners or their friends outside. If the dot-and-line alphabet is easy to learn, it might be so combined with a cypher which may very soon become well known among the dangerous classes, as not to be very dangerous for the person using it. In this way the facilities for conspiracy amongst the enemies of the law will be at least as much multiplied as the facilities for communication amongst armies or travellers. For the very circumstances which makes this mode of telegraphing so important, at least as a supplement to the electric telegraph,—its simplicity, and independence of capital and labour and long preparations, such as are implied in all lines of aerial and submarine wire,—constitutes its chief recommendation to the class which cannot command capital or labour, but can command almost any amount of dexterity and skill.

On the whole, the Heliograph will doubtless add vastly to the resources of mankind in all poor and wild and unsettled districts, and wherever it is not worth while to organise complete modes of communication; but at the same time, it cannot but add to the resources of the Arabs of society, who are wonderfully ingenious in availing themselves of new and easy systems of signs such as this will place at their disposal.

MR. IRVING AT THE LYCEUM.

(*Times, June* 30.)

Last night Mr. Irving represented Hamlet for the 200th time this season, an achievement of which he may for more than one reason be proud. Twelve months ago, as we remarked on a previous occasion, the statement that *Hamlet* had been performed at any one theatre for two successive weeks would have looked like a barefaced attempt to impose upon the credulous, so spasmodic had its demonstrations of vitality become. There would have been nothing wonderful in the revival of the tragedy if the manifestation had been speedily followed by disappearance, but a Prince of Denmark who could remain visible for an appreciable length of time was a phenomenon not to be expected. The conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances must, therefore, be very favourable to Mr. Irving. Moreover, he could not have played the character so long without possessing exceptional powers of endurance, although his acting is comparatively quiet and unconstrained. Never before has one of Shakespeare's pieces been seen so many times in one season; but in justice to the memories of the old masters who succeeded in Hamlet—Garrick, Edmund Kean, and Macready—it should be remembered that they lived in an age when, owing to the limited number of theatres, entertainments were varied almost nightly, and when 50 consecutive performances of one piece had scarcely ever been heard of.

The alleged decadence of the London stage is attributed in great measure to the system of long "runs," which, it is maintained, leads the actor into a somewhat mechanical and artificial style, and deprives him of the benefit of appearing in different pieces at short intervals. With regard to alteration of style, this view, however just it may prove in some cases, was not borne out by Mr. Irving's performances last night. The performances was as fresh, as suggestive, and as apparently spontaneous as ever and in the more trying parts of the character of Hamlet—the deep alternations of feeling in the interview with Ophelia, the intensity of his emotion on establishing the Kings guilt, and lastly, the mingled severity and tenderness in the scene with Gertrude—no abatement of conscientious effort or power could be discerned. The conception, indeed, is even more definite than before, as the strongest emphasis placed upon passages affording a key to the character has shown. That Mr. Irving was anxious on such an occasion to do his best may be readily believed; but if his acting had become at all mechanical or artificial the fact could not have been concealed, and the sustained spirit of his later performances has already been remarked. The same praise is due—though, in consequence of the different scopes of their characters, in a lesser degree—to Miss Isabel Bateman (Ophelia), Mr. Swinbourne (Claudius), Mr. Neville (Horatio), and Mr. Chippendale (Polonius).

The performance over, Mr. Irving came forward to address the audience. He said that when, on the 31st of October last, he first put on that dress and appeared in the character of Hamlet, he little thought that for 200 succeeding nights he should hear an echo of the generous welcome which then overpaid his efforts. The encouragement then given him nerved him to a task which he had never hoped to accomplish, and the knowledge that he carried with him their good wishes made the nightly repetition of Hamlet's "words" a pleasure instead of a task—a pleasure so enduring that the Hamlet nights would ever live in his memory as the bright fulfilment of his earliest dreams. But our successes were often blended with sorrows, and so it was with him. In his pride and pleasure he could not but remember the friend (Mr. Batemen) whose faith in him was so firm, and to whom his mimic triumphs were so dear—dearer, perhaps, than had they been his own. The announcement last Autumn that he, a young actor, was thought fit to attempt Hamlet came from a generous heart, and he could not but deeply feel that he to whose unceasing toil and unswerving energy we principally owed the restoration of the poetic drama to the modern stage would never meet him again to confirm their approval with affectionate enthusiasm. Without further dwelling upon those memories, he would express, in the name of Mrs. Bateman, a hope that the Lyceum management would retain their favour by properly carrying out designs left unfinished. The glimpse he was enabled to give them of the coming season would show that the task had been undertaken in a courageous spirit. In September next *Macbeth* would be produced, and that with a new and strong element of attraction. The famous Leah, Miss Bateman (or, as a very tall friend of his once persuaded her to call herself, Mrs. Crowe), would be the Lady Macbeth, resigning all her provincial engagements with the womanly ambition of aiding her mother in her arduous undertaking, the management of that theatre. Might he add that Lady Macbeth's "partner in greatness" would be himself? For the sake of the pit and gallery—the bone and sinew of theatrical audience—the force would henceforward be changed every month; and it was Mrs. Bateman's intention that no play, if possible, should run beyond one hundred nights. He had another secret to disclose, and had reserved it for the moment when, as Hamlet, he took a very gratefull farewell. *Macbeth* would be followed by a new play, in which Mrs. Crowe would play the heroine, and to which, he hoped, circumstances would enable him to give his best support. The play would be *Queen Mary*, and the author Alfred Tennyson.

Mr. Irving's address was frequently applauded, and at the close the audience "rose at him" and waved hats and handkerchiefs with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in a theatre. The excitement of which we hear in the biography of Edmund Kean seemed to be revived in all its pristine force.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,
(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)
DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,
Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to MR. STREETER'S extensive Stock on 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER-WATCHES, and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

SPECIALITIES.
18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.

DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

The TIMES says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1875.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Igutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ...... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

THE COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of a good FITTING SHIRT in a climate like that of India needs no comment. **ASQUITH and Co.**, from their long experience in the First Houses at Home, and their knowledge of what is required in the East, have brought the Fit of this Garment to perfection, and respectfully invite Gentlemen of Bombay and the Mofussil to give them a trial, they feel assured that *perfect satisfaction*, and a continuation of favours, will be the result.

A Splendid Assortment of Patterns in various Materials, suitable for Wear during the present Season, just arrived, at the following Prices:—

	Cash.		Credit.	
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0	42	0
A. & Co.'s Best Printed French Cambric, six for	28	0	31	0
A. & Co.'s Finest Wove and Printed Flannel, each	8	8	9	8
A. & Co.'s Do. Silk and Wool, each	9	0	10	0
A. & Co.'s Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for	28	0	30	0
A. & Co.'s Do. do. Collars attached, six for	31	0	34	8

Sleeping Suits.
PERFECTLY CUT AND EASY FITTING.

A. & Co.'s Oxford Cloth, the Suit	10	0	11	8
A. & Co.'s Best Flannel do.	17	0	19	0
A. & Co.'s Best Silk and Wool, the Suit	17	8	19	8

Instructions for Self-Measurement and Patterns of all Materials forwarded to any part of India on application.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

TRAVELLERS *passing through the City can obtain the above in every Size,* READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

S H I R T S.

A. COOK & CO.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following CASH PRICE LIST. A perfect and comfortable fit guaranteed.

Strong Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	½ doz.	Rs.	20
Best Longcloth, Linen Military Fronts and Cuffs	do.	,,	26
Dress Shirt from	each	,,	6
Taffa Cloth, very cool and comfortable	½ doz.	Rs.	28
Oxford Cloth, the genuine article	do.	,,	28
Ditto ditto, 2nd quality	do.	,,	24
Best French Cambric, all fast colours	do.	,,	26
Manchester ditto, in great variety	do.	,,	20

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and Instructions post free on application.

A. COOK & CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
LONDON HOUSE,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 1, per 1000 Rs. 90.

MANILLA CIGARS, ESMERADO CAVITES, per 1000 Rs. 85
Do. do. do. do. ,, 100 ,, 9
Most Exquisite Brand.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2, CAVITES, per 1000 Rs. 65
Do. do. do. do. ,, 100 ,, 7
MANILLA CHEROOTS, do. do. ,, 1000 ,, 65

Both the above are particularly CHOICE BRANDS,
Carefully selected by MR. NEUBERG's Special Agent at MANILLA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.
BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.
BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street. POONA: East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.
C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.
Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.
All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.
The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.
N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.
Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.
Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.
NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.
The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
A Warranty is given with each Watch.
Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.
Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

NOTICES.

POONA RACES.
CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.
II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.
III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.
IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Hornby Row.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.
Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.
Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level rescapement, warranted.
Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.
Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Pay ment in Bombay.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.
S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.
MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
TANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhopes at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE C[redacted] Rajah of Mysore and [redacted] and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d. and	9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price set*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. [illegible] and Co.